"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,680—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1899.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	28th July.
" SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. C. Weston	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
" SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
" CLYDE	4009	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	9th "
" SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
" CLYDE	4009	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5 28		7th Oct.
" CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5273	C. F. Preston	21st "
" SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked " proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipp there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 21th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Aug., 1899
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Oct., "

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,566	29th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,093	7th Oct., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd Aug., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July. 24, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,797	Le Cospellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 18.9

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	22nd Aug., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 3rd August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 5th August.

FOR KARACHI, KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 2nd August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 29th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 28th July.

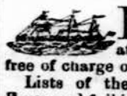
FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th July, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	5,000,	15th Aug. 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 170.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 100; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 970.

Passengers have the option of going "via" Venice and returning "via" Genoa or "vice-versa," and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "SINGAPORE," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 12th August, 1899.

Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21 July, 1899.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning viâ Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. FULTALA, 4,156 tons on or about 10th August, for Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May, 1899. Agents.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SETOS	1,716	Carstens	4th Aug.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
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Bombay, 20th July, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including 2yce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

CHAMPAGNES ! CHAMPAGNES ! !
GIESLER'S
CELEBRATED BRANDS
TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS
FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES
"FOR INDIA" BRAND
SPECIALLY SELECTED
AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Pts.	40	45
Qts.	76	85

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. B. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders, For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

TO HORSE-OWNERS.
ALTERATIVE AND CONDITION HORSE POWDER.

THIS Powder, which has already gained considerable reputation, will be found most effectual in the treatment of the several varieties or eruptions, blotches on the skin, loss of coat, swelled legs, grease, mange, symptoms of general weakness, and all disorders resulting from impurity of blood, peculiar to the Equine species. It requires no alteration in diet, and will not interfere with the Horse's usual work.

DOSE.—One or two tablespoonfuls to be given every other night in the feed.

PER BOTTLE, Re. 1-0.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE PRINCE OF WHISKIES.
"EDINA" BLEND.
A CHOICE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
SIX YEARS OLD.
Guaranteed PURE and UNADULTERATED.
Per dozen, Rs. 31-8.

SUB AGENT.—KING JOHN and SONS. Borah Bazaar St.

KEMP & CO., LD., (SASSOON HOUSE) BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE.

ANYONE who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS, must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars, manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	Per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	"	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—				Cash. Rs. a
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			Per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	" 9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	" 7 0
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	" 7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	" 5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	" 3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	" 7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		" 6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		" 6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100		" 4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		" 6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

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KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

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THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "PERSIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Board's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise, none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th July, 1899.

"HOWICK HALL" GENERAL AVERAGE.

WITH reference to the notice of 14th March, 1899, parties interested are again informed that the Statement is examined and all interested who have not yet presented their DEPOSIT RECEIPTS are hereby requested to present same to the undersigned without delay. Settlement of all accounts must be made before 15th proximo.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
s.s. "HOWICK HALL."

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED a HEAD CLERK for the Corporation and Standing Committee Office, Pay Rs. 100, with prospects of promotion. Appy. forwarding COPIES ONLY of testimonials, to—

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 22nd July, 1899.

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 29TH JULY, THURSDAY 3RD AUGUST, AND SATURDAY, 5TH AUGUST, 1899.

ADMISSION.
First Enclosure.
SEASON TICKET.

Single Season Ticket ... Rs. 12
Double Season Ticket (1 Lady and 1 Gentleman) ... " 16
Family Season Ticket (4 Ladies and 1 Gentleman) ... " 20

Additional Season Tickets for Ladies Rs. 5 each.

N.B.—For double and family Tickets, separate Tickets will be issued for each Lady and each Gentleman.

Tickets are Transferable.

Season Tickets can be obtained only on application at the office, 29 Queen's Gardens, up to the day of the Races.

Season Tickets will not be sold at the Race Course.

DAY TICKETS.
1 Gentleman ... Rs. 5 | 1 Lady ... Rs. 3.

Day Tickets are obtainable at the office up to the day of the Races or at the Race Stand on the day of the Races.

Carriage Enclosure.
Season Ticket ... Rs. 12—Day Ticket ... Rs. 5

Obtainable at the Office or at the Enclosure.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.
DAY TICKETS.
Single Ticket ... Rs. 1-8 | 1 Lady ... Re. 1
Soldiers (in uniform) ... Re. 1

OWNERS' TICKETS.
Owners are requested to apply at the Office, 29 Queen's Gardens.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

CUIRS ET PEAUX—HUILET-DEIGRAS.

REPRESENTANT—COMMISSIONNAIRE
DEPOSITAIRE
STEFANO CARMAZZI FU CARLO
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INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WATERPROOFS.—NEW STOCK now ready. Inverness Capes and Regulation cloaks. Covert or Cheviot-finish Coats in Drab Rain Proof Cloth. A Fresh stock of UMBRELLAS, from Rs. 1-8 each, splendid value. —ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

TYPEWRITER IMPORTERS, Leading Machines in Stock. Send for our Catalogue. The BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 14, Hornby Road.

RARE OPPORTUNITY, Further REDUCTION in our PRICES, as we want to clear entire Stock before shifting to No. 63, 65 and 67, Rampart Row, from next month.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED GOOD ENGINE FITTERS at the Singareni Colliery. Wages from H. S. Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 per day, according to qualifications.—Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating the salary expected, to No. 32, "care of this paper."

WANTED—For a Limited Company, a PRACTICAL MAN with thorough knowledge of routine work and Accounts of a Joint Stock Company.—Apply to "A," care of this paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Gujarati, Mahratti, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

A WIDOW LADY seeks employment as HOUSE KEEPER, COMPANION, or charge of children in a family: Reasons no objection. Apply "145," care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—Season Teakwood Glass Door CUPBOARDS, suitable for shops, Offices, and Libraries. Apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., and Messrs. Carrimbai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

£2,000,000 POLICES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient First-Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First-Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee all to hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret inquiry work:—(1), Divorces proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected, Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RECEIVED, English Concertinas, expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdock and Co., In case complete. Rs. 60 to Rs. 150—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Saloon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

TO BE LET furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation.—Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Boer, to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Suscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production.—Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

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INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
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DANTRA'S PURE GROUND COFFEE.

Description	1 lb. tin.	½ lb. tin.	¼ lb. tin.
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PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE ...	1 4 0	0 10 6	0 5 6
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TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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ESTABLISHED 1887.

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden starts, fogs, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.: restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own "manufacture") for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

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"SPOTTED DOGS,"
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The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,114,675
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ... £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ...	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS ...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 6 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
O. DARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage 1 anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE PARCELS, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway last luggage office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55, 55 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p. m., a quantity of unclaimed luggages and parcels, &c., particulars of which may be ascertained from the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

2 iron safes.
1 garden pump.
1 perambulator.

AT 1-10 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second hand strong dogcart in good order.
1 grey Arab 14 hands, quiet in harness.
1 brown pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 dark bay waler, 15-3, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 second-hand well-built English built landau, very light and in perfect order, by Laurie and Marner, property of J. BRISTED, ESQ.
1 bay waler, 15 hands, quiet in harness and saddle,
By order of the Committee of Adjustment, the property of the late CAPTAIN H CLOWES, Indian Staff Corps—
1 English military saddle with bridle, &c., complete, by Smith, London.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Chalet," Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved Frenchpolished household furniture of the latest design, best plateware, rich glass and crockeryware, Dimar's and Hink's table, hanging and wall lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, oleographs and pictures, one sweet toned mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, large size silk and gold embroidered wall pordahs, Persian carpets and rugs, one handsome light English-built rubber-tyred victoria by Wm. Cole, London, nearly new, one gentleman's bicycle by Marriot, &c., &c., the property of E. A. GOLL, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Property of another gentleman—

1 very fast handsome young bay Arab galloway "Electric," about 13-3, rising 6 years, believed sound, snaffle mouth, free from vice and very quiet, will make a good polo pony.
1 very powerful, high action, fast-trotting handsome bay waler gelding, about 15-1, 8 off, practically sound, good jumper and up to great weight.
1 English-made hogskin saddle, by Davis and Co. strand, London in good order, with bridle, complete.
1 nickel mounted single black leather harness.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 709 of 1898.

Ali Mahomed Haji Mahomed ... Plaintiff.
vs.
Bibi Bai, Widow ... Defendant

In pursuance of the consent decree made in the above suit, dated the 5th day of March, 1899, and under instructions from Messrs. Framji Dorabji and Allan F. Turner, the Receivers appointed in the above suit of the estate and effects of the late Hoosein Haji Araby, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., at the site of the property in question, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being at French Road or Chowpatty Road, without the fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,100 square yards or thereabout and registered in books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2 4, new Nos. 1572 and 1603, old Survey No. 180 and new Survey No. 8000, together with the bungalow, chawl, godowns and other buildings, standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Os. 256, 256A and 256I and Street Nos. 2, 3, 12, 11, 15 and 18 and which said premises are bounded on the north by the road or towards the south by the public road, called French road or Chowpatty Road, on or towards the south, partly by the property of Mahomedaly Rogey and partly by the Dharmsalla of Motabhai Raghunath, on towards the east, by the property of Kesowdas Gokuldass Jugmohandass, and on or towards the west by the property of Jetasah ai Narronji, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulji and Raghovji, mortgagee's attorneys at their office No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILL.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, 1899, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Auction Rooms, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following pieces of freehold and leasehold land, buildings, machinery, and all other accessories thereto, including yarn and cotton in process.

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of freehold and leasehold land or ground, situate at Dadmer Lane, near Gamdevi, in Girgaum, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21,399 square yards or thereabouts (of which 20,852 square yards are leasehold and 879 square yards are freehold), together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon, and the mill machinery now lying and fixed thereon.

The machinery, &c., consists, among others, of 1 pair horizontal compound condensing engines, now indicating about 425 I. H. P., by Hick Hargreaves and Co., three Lancashire steel boilers of 95 lbs. pressure per square inch, by Hick Hargreaves and Co., manual fire engine and donkey pumps, mechanic shop machinery and tools, Walker's Excelsior Crighton sanfoining lap machines, carding engines, drawing, slubbing, intermediate, and roving frames, some by Platt Brothers, some by John Hetherington and sons, some by Junction Iron Works, ring frames by Rhodes and Asquey and Platt Brothers, also mules by Platt Brothers and MacGregor, bundling and hydraulic presses, iron racks, bobbin and cop reels, fire service, and other accessories, etc., etc.

The mill consists of about 14,448 spindles in all, and they are in working order.

Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the office of the Company's liquidators, 21, Hornby Row, Fort, or from the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Pursuant to the Judge's order dated the 25th July, made in suit No. 15 of 1899 wherein Motibai, widow, is plaintiff, and Dossabhoy M. Barochahnawalla and others are defendants, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY the 4th August next, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort, the household furniture of the late Mr. M. N. Barochahnawalla consisting of tables, chairs cupboards bedsteads, chandeliars, globe lamps, glass and crockery wares, cupboard and brass cooking utensils, &c.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th July, 1899.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PUR

NOTICES.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

NOTICE.

A VACANCY EXISTS in the RANGOON PILOT SERVICE. Candidates must be over 23 years and under 35 years of age, and must possess a master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or a colonial Master's certificate to which the provisions of 32 and 33 Victoria, Chapter 11, have been made applicable. Applications, which must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate from a Civil Surgeon as to physical fitness, especially as regards eyesight, and by certificates of service, and as to intelligence, good conduct and sobriety will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August, 1899.

The successful candidate will have to serve as a probationer on board the pilot vessel for a period of six months, on a salary of Rs. 150 a month, without extra allowances of any kind. After that period, if the Port Commissioners are satisfied with the probationer's conduct, he will be examined as to his fitness for, and, if successful, will receive a 4th grade (15 feet) license. After one year's service in that grade, he will be examined for, and if successful, will receive a 3rd grade (18 feet) license, and after 2 years service in that grade, he will be examined for and, if successful, will receive a 2nd grade (21 feet) license, and after 2 years satisfactory service in the 2nd grade, he will be promoted to the 4th supergrade of the 1st or full draft grade on a vacancy occurring.

Candidates who have already applied for the appointment are invited to apply again, and must fully agree to the terms of this advertisement.

J. D. DEANE,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

RE ESTATE OF SARAH ISSAC NISSIM, widow of ISAAC NISSIM, late of Bombay Jewish inhabitant, deceased.

WHEREAS the abovenamed deceased died at Bombay, on or about the 6th day of October, 1898, leaving a Will dated 27th March, 1888, but appointing no executor thereof "AND WHEREAS" Letters of Administration (with the will annexed) of the Property and Credits of the said deceased and to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 12th day of July, 1899, by the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, to SIMEON ABRAHAM NAHAM, of Bombay, Jewish inhabitant, as the duly constituted Attorney of ANNA MORDECAI SIMEON GUBBAY, of London, a sister and one of the heirs of the said deceased (for the use and benefit of her the said Anna Mordecai Simeon Gubbay and limited until the said Anna Mordecai Simeon Gubbay shall obtain Letters of Administration with Will annexed of the Property and Credits of the said deceased granted to her from the said Court. NOW notice is hereby given in pursuance of the provision of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, and the Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866, that all persons being or claiming to be creditors on the Estate of the said deceased, or having any claims against the said estate are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the said Administrator, at their office, No 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fifteen days from the date hereof, and that after the expiration of the said period the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been received as aforesaid and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claim no such notice shall have been received. And notice is also given that all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby called upon to pay the amount of their debts to the said Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji and Dinshaw, or to the said Administrator.—Dated the 21st day of July 1899.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI & DINSHAW,
Attorneys for the said Administrator.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 28—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay intend to issue PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 35 Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 11 Lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust, and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 24 lakhs tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotment will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and those Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 50 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required: they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of amount tendered to be deposited on application,

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, the 16th September 1899, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire), on Monday, 21st August 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trust-es' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By order of the Trustees,

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th July 1899.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

FORM OF TENDER.

I ..... hereby tender for Rupees ..... of Bombay Port Trust Debentures and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees ..... Annas ..... for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees .....

and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 16th September 1899.

I require the amount in .....

Debentures of Rupees ..... each.

(Signature) .....

(Address) .....

THE

"GREATER BRITAIN"

EXHIBITION,

LONDON.

IMPORTANT WHISKY CONTRACT.

"P & O"

SECURED CONTRACT IN COMPETITON WITH OVER 20 FIRMS.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied to GREATER BRITAIN.

SOLE AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,285
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India.	{ 16,000 } { 15,000 }	100	{ 100 } { 75 }	8 p.c.	101xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	200xd
Back Bay Banks	500	50	50	12	25
Badham Pile...	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	140xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,300
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	93¾	1,575
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,230	100	100	dvd 4	67
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	975
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	500	200	200	dvd Rs10	214
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	262	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn.....	5,000	(0	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	368
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	153xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	133
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	49
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	25	510
Soundy & Co ...	1,000	100	100	5	
Tronsmer & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs 8	151xd
Telephone Co...	2,200	251	100	14	28

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	0	280
Arjoo-Indian	1,345		0	Nil	31
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1023 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 Share	nom.
Aurangabad S. & W. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	38
Bahadur S.& W. Co., Ld. (Belapur)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Bharat Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	20	Rs. 15	200
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvd Rs 20	480xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Carnac India..	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.30	2,000
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	520
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	725
Colaba & Esplanade S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	630	500	500	25	62 xd
Coorla Sand & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	425
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	520
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	715
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs30	365xd
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs20	220
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	385
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hing u Shanghai Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Buloughs ...	1,500	500	500	50	590
Hope Mills...	500	1,000	1,000	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,230
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	280
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	580
Indo - China Manufacturing Co., Ld...	700	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	550
James Greaves, Jaffer Ali	1,100	500	500	25	540
James Adamufacturing Co.	1,800	200	200	dvd Rs 20	220
Jeevraj Baboo, Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil no dvd	145 500
Kamani Metal & Oil Co., Ld.....	8,430	1,000	1,000		320
Khandesh	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	850
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatau Makanjee	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 25	475
Leopold.....	2,500	100	108	dvd Rs.5	183
Lord Reay Mfg Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 10	2,775
Manakjumee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	200	200	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,000
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld. Amraoti	300	100	112	dvd Rs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvd Rs. 5	65
Muraji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,600
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs15	500
Madura Mills ...	7,779	100	100	Nil;	...
National	500	1,00.	1,000	Nil	pa 52
Neuteal Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	150
Oriental	5,725	650	25	dvd Nil	55
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	800
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs.0	625
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Saraswati Mills	1,200	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,50.	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	623xd
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 5	1,80 0
Standards ...	12.	1,000.	1,000	Rs20	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	150
Southern Mahratta	1,210	250	250	dvRs 124	260
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	290
Standard Mills Co	1,000	500	500	15	150
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs22½	650
Sassoon an. Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs 20	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	320
Venishunkar Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld..	500	500	500	dvd Rs10	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India, Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	420
Wadia Mills ...	400	50	all	dvd R-	25
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs15	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	610
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	£02 1-2

"DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR" is caused by want of the natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds. —Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 2-59m., 3-7a. Low water, 8-41m., 9-24a.

P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with English mails of the 14th instant, due to arrive, daylight.

Music at St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m.

A LOCAL STUDENT'S SUCCESS.—A message has been received from England giving news of the success of Mr. Rustom K. Nariman, son of Lieutenant-Colonel K. S. Nariman, I. M. S., the Civil Surgeon at Surat, who has creditably passed the Civil Engineering examination at the Cooper's Hill College, and has been assigned a Government post in the Punjab.

THEFT AT A SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.—Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Cama, solicitor, High Court, has made a report to the police that on his office, in Bell Lane, being opened by the hamal, Hurree Mahadeo, on Monday morning, it was discovered that two silver inkstands, with tops, valued at Rs. 20, and gold embroidery, valued at Rs. 2, cut from a turban, had been stolen. The locks on the doors of the office were intact.

THEFT AT THAKORDWAR ROAD.—Khantadji Dajibhoy, a Hindu, who resides at Thakordwar Road, has reported to the police that some time during Tuesday night gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 483, were stolen from a locked tin-box. Two sarees and a cholee, valued at Rs. 30, were recovered by the police from a well in the complainant's compound, and further search is being made.

ALARMING ACCIDENT TO A LADY.—On Wednesday evening, Mrs. Symons' carriage was being driven along Marine Road, when, at the conclusion of the sports, the horse shied and bolted down the road. After going some distance the horse fell upsetting the victoria and throwing Mrs. Symons on to the road. The lady, who was somewhat shaken, was taken home by some friends. The horse was injured and the carriage damaged.

ADDRESS TO MR. PARANJPE.—A public meeting of graduates and under-graduates of the Bombay University and all persons interested in education will be held at the Framji Cowasji Institute Hall to-morrow evening, at 5-30, to vote an address to Mr. R. P. Paranjpe, the first Indian Senior Wrangler. The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, the Vice-Chancellor, has kindly consented to preside. Several distinguished gentlemen connected with the University will move the various resolutions.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 5 p.m., on Monday. Letters, etc., for Aden and Egypt specially superscribed per s. s. Imperator will also be despatched.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Bengal, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Wednesday next.

MUSIC AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at St. George's Hospital, this evening, at 5 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March ..... The Belle of Chicago ..... Sousa
Overture ... Zehn Machen und Kein Mann ..... Suppe
Selection ..... The French Maid ..... Walter Slaughter
Grand Dance ..... Polonaise ..... Buck
Selection ..... Un Ballo in Maschera ..... Verdi
Valse ..... L'Etoile Polaire ..... Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURGLARY AT A BARBER'S HOUSE.—Hanuman Shewraj, a Hindu barber, who resides on the first floor of No. 6, chawl in Gos Street, Fort, locked up his room on Wednesday morning and went out. When he returned home about four hours after, he discovered that his place had been broken into, an entrance having been effected by forcing open the door between his room and the next one, which is unoccupied. On examining the room, Hanuman further discovered a box had been broken open, and currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 203, stolen therefrom. The nearest police post is about two hundred yards away on Stone Bunder.

DEATH OF A CONVICT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Common Prison, Colaba, regarding the death of Kooshna Rama, aged thirty-two years, a convict in the Common Prison. The deceased was undergoing a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment, awarded to him by Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, for theft. He was admitted into the jail on the 22nd February last, and in the following month Kooshna showed symptoms of insanity. Since then he had been treated as an out-patient of the Jail hospital. He was observed to be of unsound mind on the 29th June last, and as he was not taking sufficient food and appeared to be weak, he was admitted into the prison hospital on the 8th instant. His condition grew worse, and he died in the hospital yesterday morning. A report of the deceased's case was sent to the Inspector-General of Prison on the 30th June last, but orders had not been received for his transfer to the Lunatic Asylum. The medical evidence went to show that deceased died of general debility due to insanity, and the Jury returned a verdict of death accordingly.

ROBBERY BY A SON.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Magan Khatau was charged with stealing a small box, containing gold ornaments, currency notes, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 965, belonging to his father, Khatau Nanji. The father and son reside together at Bhendy Bazaar Road. The son used to transact the business of his father and had access to his father's cupboard, in which was kept the cash-box containing the property. On Tuesday afternoon, during the absence of his father, accused opened the cupboard, removed the box, and then proceeded to Bandora in company of a friend. On arriving at that place, Magan opened the box, and having abstracted the property, burnt the box. He gave the currency notes to his friend's relatives for safe custody, and kept the cash and ornaments with himself. He squandered the money in purchasing new clothes and other articles; but his extravagant habits soon attracted the attention of the Bandora police, who arrested him. He was brought down to Bombay and the property was identified by his father. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DEATH IN THE READYMONEY FAMILY.—We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Jeevanjee Heerjee Readymoney, a retired Parsee merchant, which took place, yesterday morning, in the old family house in Church Gate Street. The deceased was about seventy-two years of age, and was the son of Mr. Heerjee Jehangir Readymoney, and a nephew of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt., well known in his time as the Parsee philanthropist. Mr. Jeevanjee was the father of Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, who changed his name on being adopted as the son of the late Parsee Knight. Mr. Jeevanjee was closely connected with the family of the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Judge of the Small Causes Court, whose daughter he married nearly half a century ago. The deceased gentleman was many years ago a guarantee broker to a local European house, and also assisted his father in his business of guarantee broker to several European firms. He withdrew from active life some thirty years ago and had been living in honourable retirement. He had been ill in different health for some days, but his illness took a serious turn on Wednesday, and he died in the family house yesterday morning, when he was removed to "Tankerville," his father's bungalow, on the verge of Gowalia Tank. The funeral will take place this morning.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, when Mr. Kharsetji Rustomji Cama, vice-President, was in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting being read and confirmed, the following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—To the Library, From Woking—"The Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review," Vol. VII., No. 15; from London—"The Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," from February to May 1899, New Series, Vol. I., Nos. 3 and 4; from Montevideo—"Anales del Museo Nacional de Montevideo Publicados Bajo la Direccion." Tomo II. Fasciculo XI.; from Paris—"Bulletins. De la Societe D'Anthropologie de Paris." Tome Neuvieme (Ive Serie) 1898 Fascicule 4; from Washington—"Report of the U. S. National Museum" for the year ending 30th June 1896; from Nova Scotia, Halifax—"The Proceedings and transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science," Vol. IX., Part 4. The second part of a paper on "Marriage Customs amongst the Parsees, and their comparison with Similar Customs of other Nations" was read by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A. Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

DEATH OF A HIGH COURT INTERPRETER.—We are sorry to record the sad and premature death of Mr. Raghunath Gopal Deshmukh, B.A., Translator and Interpreter, High Court, who died, on the 25th instant, and at the Churney Road Fever Hospital, after a sudden and short illness. The deceased was the fourth son of the late Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, and brother of Dr. Deshmukh, and the Civilian, Mr. Deshmukh. He was a Translator and Interpreter to the High Court at Bombay for the last quarter of a century, having joined the service on the 1st of May 1874. He served as an Interpreter under almost all the Judges, including the present Chief Justice, before whom he worked as Chief Interpreter at the last Sessions for nearly a month. As an Interpreter he was always calm and composed, well informed on every subject, and did his work well. He was in harness to the last, doing active duty at the Sessions until Friday last, when he felt unwell while he was in Court, and was laid up that evening. He knew the principal vernaculars, namely Gujerati, Marathi, and Hindustani almost to perfection, and was also a good scholar of English and Sanskrit and was a man of literary tastes and pursuits. Mr. Raghunath was a plague volunteer during the three years of plague, having offered his services at a time when very few had enlisted themselves as such, and did the work in a quiet and courteous way. His good work has been duly recognized by Government.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—Mr D I D'Monte, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of this institution, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations from 1st January to 30th June 1899:—Mrs. Rose R Pereira (Government Paper) Rs 500; H H the Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwar Singh Bahadur and Khan Bahadur Dhanjibhoy P Camadore, C I E, in memory of his friend, the late Mr Ardaseer C Jussawalla, each Rs 100; Mr Perozshaw Pestonjee Ranvaria, Rs 75; Sir George Cotton, Kt, Rs 60; Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, Rs 50; Mr G C Whitworth, I C S, (through Messrs Grindlay Groom & Co) Rs 30; Standard Oil Co of New York, Mr Burjorjee Maneckjee Patel, and Messrs Dinshawji Bhikhaji Khan & Co, (in memory of the late Mr Bomanjee Dinshaw Khan) each Rs 25; Mrs Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr Nowrojee N Wadia, C I E, Messrs Dharamsey and Narottam Morarjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Cama's Charity Fund, Mr Jamsetjee N Tata and Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, each Rs 20; Major George Davidson, R E, Rs 15; J G (monthly subscriber) January to June Rs 12; Credit Lyonnais, Comptoir National de Escompte de Paris, Mr Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr A S Moriarty, I C S, Mr Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr A M T Jackson, I C S, M A, Sir Jehanghier Cawasjee Jehanghier, Kt, Mr R M Kennedy, I C S, Another, Mr K G Desai, L C E, H G, Mr Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, M A LL B, Mr R Gilbert, Mr E C B Acworth, Messrs H J Rustomjee & Co, E F N, Mr W T Morison, I C S, and CMC each Rs 10; P J (monthly subscriber) January to April Rs 8; Khan Bahadur Manekji N Nanavatty, B A, LL B, and Mr Nanu N Kothare (January to June) monthly subscriber, each Rs 6; A A, Mr Dinshaw D Curranee, Mr S P Wadia, Mr Sassoon J David, Mr Rustom S Powvala Brigadier-Genl F Ventris, Mr Kavashaw S Powvala, Mrs Sorabjee Cowasjee Powvala, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Badrudin Tyabji, Mr Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Mr Jacob Sassoon, C B L, Mr D Gostling Messrs J Vadadia, and Co, Mr G P de Saone, W T M, Mr Premchand Roychund, Mr George Gabagan, Dr Ardashir P Cama L M and S, Rao Sahib Purshotam Odhowji, P T, Mr M M Cama, Rao Sahib Vassonjee Tricumji Mooljee, W G W, Mr Jamnadas Nursey Khatau, F A O, Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsey, H C, Dr Dosabhai K Patel, L M and, Mr Ardeshir Sorabjee Framjee, Bai Bachubai M S Jamsedji, Mr P M Dua, Mr Jeejeebhai Framjee Patel, F Y S, Mr Pestonji Framji Talati, Mr Janardhan Ragoba Sahani, Mr Shaikadum Esoofbhoy, Mr A S Nerielwala, R D M, Mr Dorabjee Bomanjee Mody, Mr Jehangheerjee E Treasurywalla, Mr Behramji Dorabji Banaji, Mr H E Bamji, Messrs C D and Bros, Messrs Ebrahim Noordin and Co, R G C, Messrs Tullockchand and Shapoorjee, Rao Bahadur Narayan Trimbak Vaidya, Rao Bahadur Ghanashyam Nilkanth Vadikarni, B A, LL.B, Mr Furdoonjee Cooverjee A, L C E, Khan Bahadur Dhunjibhai Hormasji Karaka, Mr Dosabhai Framji Karaka C S I, Dr Edulji Nasservanji, G G M C, and Peroja and Mehra D Mehta each Rs, 5, Mr M H Sanjana Mr Ruttonjee Cursetjee Wadia Mr Bapuji Palonjee Doctor Mr A J Billimoria Mr H D Padeshaw Mr Rasmjee C Setna, Khan Saheb Bhimjeebhai R Ashburner L N.B, Messrs Chinoy Sons & Co, and Messrs. D and H N Captain each Rs. 3; Bai Ratanbai E Bamji, Mr B Framjee Mr Jehangir S. Banaji, Mr Cursetjee J Chandara, Mr Nanabhoy C Gorwalla, Mr C B Panthakey Mr Ardeshir Dosabhoy Mr J R Cama, Mr Jehangir Pestonjee Ayem, Mr Hormusjee Ruttonjee Oomrigar Mr D Cursetjee Patell, Bai Bachoobai widow of the late Mr Dorabjee Burjorjee Cooper and B.B each Rs. 2, Mr Bomanjee D Kapadia Mr Bomanjee Jenaagir Lam, Mr BR Madon, Mr Jehanbux Bomanjee Mody Mr Pestonjee Nowrojee Dhalla, DSM, Mr Rustomjee Muncherjee Nicholson, Mr Rustomjee Tamoorji, Mr Sorabjee Hormusjee. CEP and a Parsi each Re 1 Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledge. Bombay 27th July 1899.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

WADIA MILLS, LIMITED.

THE eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office No 9 (Sirdar Buildings) Hummum Street, Fort, Mr. Khimji Jairam Narronji, acting chairman of the board of directors presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report which had been circulated amongst the shareholders was taken as read:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to lay before you their eleventh annual report of the working of the company's mill, together with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1898, and regret to report that on account of plague, the depressed condition of yarn market, a very heavy fall in prices of yarns and heavy interest payable by the company on monies borrowed by the company, the working of your company's mill during the year under report has resulted in a heavy loss of Rupees 138,032-5-9. The Agents, taking the heavy loss into consideration, have kindly given up their full commission of Rs. 31,704-9-4 for the whole year, 1898, which being deducted from the said loss, the amount of net loss will be Rs. 106,327-12-5. Adding therefore this to the loss of the previous year namely Rupees. 69,319-14-6, the total amount of loss will stand at Rs. 175,647-11. It is a matter of regret to your directors to have to report that from the approximate statements of profit and loss made up to this part of the current year, the losses sustained by your mills will be almost as heavy as of the previous year, and your directors do not entertain the slightest hope that for some time to come there will be any change for the better in this state of things. The agents, as you are aware, have given up their whole commission for the year under report. As the agents are the largest creditors of the company, they are not inclined to advance any further monies in the present state of affairs and we are sorry to inform you that they have already sent a letter to the board, dated 12th July 1899, giving the company notice that at the expiration of three calendar months from the date of the letter they will resign the office of the agents of the company. Under these circumstances no other course seems to be open to your directors but to put the company into voluntary liquidation. Your directors have, therefore, thought it advisable to give notice of an extraordinary meeting to be held immediately after the ordinary general meeting is held, to pass a resolution for the voluntary winding up of the company. Your company's property including machinery, shafting, gearing and goods under process with cotton yarn &c., is fully insured in the collective sum of Rs. 1,233,600.

On the motion of Mr. D C. Shroff, the above report was adopted. Two of the directors Messrs. Gokuldas Kurejee and D. C. Shroff, who retired by rotation, were re-elected for the current year. Messrs. Bapooji Pestonji Wadia and Ardeshir Byramji Patel were re-appointed auditors for the current year and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 200 each, and the work done by them in taking half yearly stock at the mills on the 1st instant was confirmed.

At the conclusion of the business before the above meeting, an extraordinary meeting was held, at which the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Mogal Premji and seconded by Mr. Bhanji Jairam, was passed:—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Wadia Mills, Limited cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily."

Messrs. Khemji Jairam Narrouji and Pestonji Sorabji Kharaghat were appointed liquidators of the company with fixed remuneration of Rs. 4,000 to Mr. Pestonji S. Kharaghat. Mr. Khimji was to have no remuneration as he had declined to accept it.

Mr. Khimji Jairam Narronji assured the meeting, on behalf of the Agents, that the latter would pay in full all the creditors of the company.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

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THE FIRST INDIAN SENIOR WRANGLER.

A PUBLIC MEETING of Graduates and Undergraduates, and persons interested in Education will be held on SATURDAY, the 29th July, at 5-30 P.M., in the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE HALL, to VOTE an ADDRESS to Mr. R. P. PARANJPE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY will preside.

PIANOFORTES FOR POONA SEASON, 1899.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THE TAJ MAHAL OF INDIA."

The grandest structure in the world, over 200 feet high, of Pure White Marble, (inlaid with precious stones) said to have cost over ONE HUNDRED LAKHS. Considered one of the SEVEN WONDERS.

(MODELS OF THE FINEST ITALIAN MARBLE)
At Rs. 12, 18, 25, 35, 45 & 50 each.

☞ These Models are renowned for beauty of workmanship, perfect finish, and durability. Each Model SECURELY PACKED for transit at a small charge.

"MODELS OF INDIAN SERVANTS."

(IN COMPLETE SETS OF ONE DOZEN)

N. B.—These are PERFECT MINIATURES of Indian Servants, beautifully modelled and painted in natural colours.

Price per set Rs. 48 (INCLUSIVE OF BOX AND PACKING.)

TERMS:—Cash or V. P. Post.
. LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON 12 DOZEN AND OVER.

THE CELEBRATED MORADABAD BRASS-WARE.

(ENAMELLED IN COLOURS.)

We have opened an agency for the supply of the above goods, in either large or small quantities, at the most favourable rates—Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Napkin Rings, Ash Trays, Candle Sticks (Of various designs), Toilet Sets Vases also numberless other articles both ornamental and useful. Selections made up (suitable for presentation or otherwise) at Rs. 10, 15, 25, 35, 50, 100 and upwards. Warranted to give every satisfaction. Goods exchanged free of charge, if not found thoroughly up to the mark. PACKING AS ACTUALLY INCURRED.

TERMS.—Cash or R. R. by V. P. Post.
. 25 per cent must in all cases accompany V. P. orders—balance being drawn for against R. R.

ANDERSON, KING & CO'S. Agency,
MORADABAD (N.-W. P.)

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

RECEIVED, Keyless Watches for Walking-Sticks or for Umbrellas. In German Silver Cases, Rs. 29 to Rs. 30. In Silver Cases, Rs. 30 to Rs. 36. In Gold Cases, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 27.

THERE were Rs, 40,10,000 of Indian Council Bills allotted in London yesterday, of which Rs. 17,70,009 were to Calcutta, Rs. 18,00,000 to Bombay, Rs. 4,40,000 to Madras, the rate obtained being 1s. 3 15-16d., at which 6 per cent. of the tenders were accepted. Extra allotments were made of Rs. 1,30,000 on Calcutta at 1s. 4d., and Rs. 2,50,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d., with Rs. 1,00,000 on Madras at 1s. 4d. It was announced that Rs. 40,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was 1 16d. lower, at 1s. 3 3-4d.

A further drop of 1-16 per cent. yesterday reduced the price of Consols to 106 5-8. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent, to 100 1-4; but Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime higher, at 25·25 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. lower at £66 11-16. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 1-2 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Council Bills at 3 3-4 per cent. Bar Silver declined 1-16d. to 27 11-16d. per oz.; and was unchanged in New York at 60 1-2 cents per oz., demand Exchage on London remaining at 4·87 1-4 dollars. About £100,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

For Brown Rapeseed the quotation was 34 3-4s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal, market quieter in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 3,000 bales. Prices were unchanged all round. The Mancherter Market was quiet.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands] continued at 6 1-8 cents per lb.; September Futures advanced 5 points, to 5·50 cents, and December, 6 points to 5·80 cents.

Owing, it is reported, to the scarcity of rain, the tone of our local Cotton market is firmer. Exporters have operated more freely, purchasing 3,200 bales; and the mills have bought largely, taking, 9,150 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There is no change to report to-day.

Since the despatch of Monday's reports from the districts, Dhulia (as shown by to day's telegraphic advices) received 18 cents of rain, Jalgaon 12 cents, and Virangaum 4 cents. The cotton plants at Barsi were slightly damaged by drought; the food-grains sowing at Hubli was backward owing to the absence of rain and at Bellary the grains were suffering from want of, rain.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,427	bales.
Wheat	13,430	cwts.
Linseed	1,233	"
Rapeseed	4,980	"
Poppyseed	1,619	"
Castorseed	3,038	"
Rice	30,115	"

EXCHANGE.—Rates have continued to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were in scarce supply, but a fair amount of Bank Demand was taken at 1s. 3 31-32d. and the market closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16 to 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	1·70	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are steady at 100 1-2 for Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES.—The market has been active, and prices have further fluctuated to some extent.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th July, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	26	1	10 a.m.	11	58
Teheran	27	2	8 p.m.	0	40
Suez	27	3	p.m.	0	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of 27th July, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Aden	1	23	—	1
" Karachi	0	11	—	1
" Madras	0	16	—	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tali and Tsuhsuing.

Messages for Uganda can be telegraphed from Mombassa to Nyrobi on Uganda Railway and posted from there Rates Rs. 4 annas 4 per word from offices in India.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion Mail closes at Mauritius at 2 p.m. Friday the 28th instant.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, week ending, 22nd July, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	1,42,525	2,69,025	6,169	4,18,119
	—	—	—	4,19,720
Decrease				Rs. 1,601

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 8th July, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	91,000	1,40,000	4,000	2,38,000
Or per mile of Railway	201	304	8	516
For previous period	14,000	33,000	—	44,000
Total for 1 week	1,05,000	1,70,000	4,000	2,82,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,760	1,91,656	941	2,73,357
Per mile of Ry. do.	175	416	2	593
Total to corresponding date do.	1,03,834	2,46,615	1,210	3,51,459
Decrease for the week				Rs. 35,357
Do. to date				69,459

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 15th July 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the period	Dec. for the period	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	988	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	43,286	39,276	4,010	...	9,171	...
Goods	56,440	51,566	4,874	...	3,213	...
Other earnings	8,312	5,581	2,731	...	1,064	...
For period	1,08,038	96,423	11,615	...	...	...
Aggregate	2,29,982	2,16,534	...	...	13,448	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

READYMONEY.—July 27, at Tanker Villa, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, Jeevanjee Heerjee Readymoney, son of Heerjee Jehangir Readymoney, Esq., aged 70. Funeral will take place this (Friday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—PRIESTLEY.—July 19, at All Saints' Church, Dharwar, by the Rev C S Rivington, of the Church of England Mission in the Canara Country, William Thomas Webb Baker, Indian Civil Service, to Clare Louise, fifth daughter of the late Charles William Priestley, Public Works Department, North-West Provinces and Oudh.

KANTHACK—HIGHAM.—July 20, at All Saints' Church, Boileaugange, Simla, by the Rev M G Sanders, Francis Edgar Kanthack, Irrigation Branch, P W D, Punjab, youngest son of E Kanthack, late Her Majesty's Consul at Para, Brazil, to Rosa, eldest daughter of T Higham, Joint Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department.

DEATHS.

OUTHWAITE.—July 20, at Dagshai, of enteric fever, Lieut. John Hewley Outhwaite, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, aged 27 years.

SILVER.—July 21, at Cawnpore, Maud Elizabeth Hannah, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Silver, aged 7 months 19 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1899.

THE following singular paragraph appeared on last Saturday in the "Pioneer," and has since gone the rounds of the Indian press:—"The sudden and abrupt resignation of his Private Secretaryship to Lord Ripon by the late General Gordon within a couple of days after his arrival in Bombay, in June 1880, must be remembered by many, as it caused a great sensation and led to innumerable conjectures. Gordon's strange behaviour has never been authentically accounted for, even in the authorised biographies. But in the life of General Pomeroy-Colley, recently published by Sir W. Butler, we find a curious reason given on the authority of Lord Ripon's predecessor, the Earl of Lytton, who had not then yet left this country. 'You will doubtless have seen,' wrote Lytton to his former Private Secretary, Colley, then at the Cape, 'Gordon's extraordinary letter about his resignation of the Private Secretaryship. He was much cut up by being told to write a letter to Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, informing him that Lord Ripon had read with much pleasure and interest a pamphlet sent him by that portentous Parsee. This, he said, was making him tell a lie, since he well knew that Lord Ripon had not read the pamphlet at all!' This, whether it was the true reason or not, is certainly characteristic." Characteristic of whom? Of Lord Lytton? It was certainly characteristic of that brilliant but irresponsible statesman and poet to impute to his successor that he affronted General Gordon by telling him to write a lie and that the latter had resented the outrage by instantly handing in his resignation. No information is vouchsafed as to the recipient of General Gordon's extraordinary letter," detailing this truly extraordinary incident. It certainly finds no place in any of that distinguished man's innumerable biographies, and we may take the liberty of expressing something more than a doubt as to its existence. We have excellent reason for scepticism on the point, for, as it happens, we have in our possession the autographic and perfectly authentic letter written at the time by General Gordon to the editor of the "Bombay Gazette," explaining his reasons for resigning the Private Secretaryship—reasons wide as the poles asunder from those assigned in the apocryphal letter, the purport of which Lord Lytton professed to send to General Colley. Here is General Gordon's letter to us:—

Bombay, 3rd June 1880.

Sir,—I think it due to his Excellency the Marquess of Ripon, K. G., to write to you a few lines explanatory of my resignation of his Lordship's Private Secretaryship.

Men, at times, owing to the mysteries of Providence, form judgments, which they afterwards repent of; this is my case in accepting the appointment. Lord Ripon honoured me in offering me. I repented my act as soon as I had accepted the appointment, and I deeply regret that I had not the moral courage to say so at that time. Nothing could have exceeded the kindness and consideration with which Lord Ripon has treated me. I have never met anyone with whom I could have felt greater sympathy in the arduous task he has undertaken. God has blessed India and England in giving Lord Ripon the Viceroyalty. He will succeed in spite of all obstacles, for God is with him, and who shall stand against him?

I might have gone up to Simla, I might have quietly pleaded all sorts of excuses for my return, but they would have been false, and would have been unfair to Lord Ripon. I have preferred to state at once publicly what I have done, to take the entire blame, which I rightly deserve, on myself, and to any critics I reply by the question, have they never themselves realised what it is to have made a mistake? If so let them cast the stone.

Depend on it, that this vast country will find in spite of all obstacles, great as they may be, that the rule of Lord Ripon will be blessed, for he will rule in the strength of the Lord, not of man.

Yours very truly,
C. E. GORDON.

It will be observed that General Gordon assigned no definite ground for the sudden resolve to abruptly terminate his brief tenure of the post of Private Secretary to Lord Ripon, of whom he speaks of as a man who would rule in India in the strength of the Lord. The oversight was made good in the course of a two hours' interview with the present writer on board the British India steamer in the harbour, which was to convey him to Colombo on his way to China, to fulfil a self-imposed mission of pacification. With the charm and frankness habitual to him, he explained, unasked and without reserve, how it had been borne in upon him that the position was one which he could not feel satisfactory. Being an early riser he liked to retire early; but he found at Government House he was required to appear in uniform between nine and ten in the evening, when the receptions began. He was expected to go up to perfect strangers and say how glad he was to see them! "I saw at once," he said, "what I should have to do at Simla, go up to——(naming a distinguished member of Lord Lytton's Council), shake him by the hand and exclaim: 'I am delighted to see you!' If I told the truth I should say: 'You damned scoundrel, what brings you here!' Now, continued the General, I do not want any man to believe exactly what I do. But I do believe that God governs this world, and that these insincerities are not pleasing to Him. I thought these things over, and decided that it was better to bring the experience to an end at once. I hear people are attributing my resignation to differences with Lord Ripon. That is not the case. There has never been the slightest difference between us. He is an admirable man, able and conscientious, and will be an excellent Viceroy. You are fortunate in having such a ruler, especially after your recent experience. The Afghan war was wicked and unprovoked. It was an iniquity. It was my intention, if I had remained, to do all in my power to repair it. I would have taken Lord Ripon up the Khyber, without an escort, to Kabul. I would have convened an assembly of the Sirdars to sit around a table with the Viceroy and myself. I would have said: 'This is a bad business. You have not been treated well. We are come here to put things right. Let us know what you want, and we will see if we cannot become friends again, for we wish you at peace and prospering.'" General Gordon expressed unbounded confidence in the success of such an appeal to the instinct of justice and fair dealing in men, especially to those who have been wronged.

Passing from the Afghan question, which then preoccupied the public mind in India, "Chinese Gordon" expressed his desire that the baseless rumour that he was going to Pekin to take command of the Chinese forces against Russia should be positively contradicted. It was, he considered, calculated to do great harm; and had even misled the British Government, though they ought to have known that he could not take command of a foreign army without applying to the Horse Guards for permission. His object in going to China was to see "My friend, Li," whom he described as a very able statesman and the only Chinese statesman who understood the relative strength of a European Power and China. "He is the only man who can understand me when I tell him China cannot fight Russia, and must on no account go to war with her. It is true that the Russians at the present moment have only some 20,000 men where the quarrel has arisen, and it is quite possible the Chinese would defeat that force. But that would only mean that Russia, next year, would have 80,000 men at the critical point, and China could not defeat them. No Asiatic army can fight a pitched battle with a large and well appointed European force. They cannot manœuvre. I will make Li see the folly of risking so much with the certainty of defeat, a little sooner or a little later. I am anxious to get to Pekin before a fatal mistake is made. Li and I are old friends, and he will listen to me."

It will be remembered that when General Gordon arrived so unexpectedly in China he found that the utterly mistaken rumour as to his belligerent intentions which disturbed him when in Bombay had preceded him. The British legation, apprehensive of foreign complications, and fearing that the arrival of the brilliant Chief of the Ever Victorious Army might strengthen the influences making for war, received the unwelcome visitor with so much coldness and suspicion, that Gordon did not deign to give any explanation of his purpose in coming. Telegrams passed between Hong Kong and London, which eventuated in an order being given that the Emissary of Peace should on no account take a command in the Chinese service. While that was going on Gordon was closeted with Li Hung Chang. And there was no war with Russia. In the course of that conversation on the deck of the British India steamer in the Bombay Harbour, in which the prospects of this mission to China were discussed, reference was made to the suppression of the Taeping Rebellion. Gordon repudiated with a certain energy any claim to be considered the chief factor in that undertaking. "The rebellion was doomed," he said, "before I took the command of the Ever Victorious Army, which was, after all, but a very small force. The Chinese had shut up the rebel leaders and their principal force in Nanking, which was surrounded by an army of two hundred thousand men, hardened by the long war. They had constructed lines of circumvallation that any European engineer would have been proud of. The fall of the city was only a matter of time; there was no escape. What we did was to hasten the end by compelling the submission of some important cities in the interior. We cut the lines of communication, and completely isolated the rebels in Nanking. The Chinese can fight well when properly paid and fed. They can stand a great deal of hacking and killing." When the conversation had come to this point, the signal was given and the steamer began to raise her anchor. General Gordon, leaning in his shirt-sleeves over the bulwark, called out with a last farewell: "Remember! There were no differences whatever with your Viceroy!" During those two hours he never once hinted that Lord Ripon had asked him to write a lie to Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai.

MR. ELIOT, the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, foretold a "slightly above normal rainfall" during the present monsoon months. But though other parts of the country have at all events had enough for the time, Bombay has fallen very far short. In another column we publish this morning a report from every collectorate and district in the Bombay presidency on the condition of the crops which are now seriously suffering from want of moisture. From all parts except Shikarpur comes the same sorrowful tale—"Rain badly wanted; standing crops withering." Beginning in the North with Karachi and ending in the South with Belgaum—the length and breadth of the Bombay presidency is thirsting for rain. Shikarpur depends for its water-supply upon the canals, and the supply is reported to be sufficient except at the tails of certain canals, where however there is only a slight deficiency. Standing crops are in good condition and fodder is sufficient. But once we leave Shikarpur the trouble begins. Hyderabad (Sind) reports fodder deficient on account of want of rain. Villages on the Upper Sind Frontier reported that prices are rising, as indeed they are in most other places. In Thar and Parkar fodder is scarce, and already it has become necessary to assist some of the Chachro villagers from the balance of funds collected during the scarcity of 1892. In Ahmedabad we find that rain is badly wanted, for sowing is retarded and standing crops are withering. In Kaira rain is badly wanted in all parts, transplantation has been suspended, the fodder supply is insufficient and standing crops are withering. Broach, Surat, Tuana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Khandesh all tell the same story. In the last of these collectorates rain is urgently needed, for the sowing of the cotton and kharif crops has been retarded. In Nasik new crops are withering; in Poona sowing operations are stopped and those already sown are damaged by the drought. Prices are rapidly rising and the outlook is indeed gloomy. Sholapur reports that the chances of raising any kharif crops are fast vanishing. Bijapur, as will be seen from the report, will be satisfied with nothing short of heavy rain, and that it desires urgently. Dharwar cries out for more rain for young rice and kharif sowing, and declares that unless rain falls soon the season for kharif sowing in black soil talukas will pass away. The situation is becoming more serious day by day, and will soon become alarming.

THE doings of the Australian cricketers who are now touring in England have aroused keen interest, both at home and in the Colonies, and considering their long list of successes, the telegram announcing their defeat at the hands of Surrey will come rather as a surprise. The Australians began their tour in the first week of May, and the victory they obtained over a powerful South of England eleven at once dispelled any prevailing idea of easy victories. The Colonials at once displayed a knowledge of the game which marked them as a superior combination to any, except perhaps in 1884, that has landed on England's shores, This is especially true in regard to bowling, in which branch of the game few cricketers will be unwilling to admit they excel our English bowlers. Surrey's trumph is very gratifying, and must be a source of consolation to that county's supporters, especially when it is recalled that the first encounter in May ended in a humiliating defeat for Surrey, and in which match Howell took all the wickets in the first innings for 28 runs. Essex are the only other team which has the distinction of gaining a win over Australia, and it was in this match that Young first gained renown, taking seven wickets for thirty-two runs, and this no doubt brought him to the notice of the Selection Committee. That his performance was no fluke is proved by his successes in the last two Test Matches, and considering that a year or two ago he was on the seas as a sailor, Young should have a great future before him. As to the causes which have brought about Surrey's victory any opinions can at best be but speculation. The batting strength of the team is undoubted, and it is hoped that the dismissal of the Colonials may be due to a recovery of form by Richardson. A couple of years ago he was pre-eminently the best fast bowler in England, but a bard season followed by the fatigues of a tour in Australia has had its effect, and he is, let us sincerely hope, temporarily out of form. The recent mails have brought improving accounts of his work in the cricket field, and there is no doubt that whatever help Jones is to the Australians Richardson, in form, is to Surrey or any other side for which he may be playing.

CAPTAIN ROBERTS, I. M. S., Health Officer of Simla, will shortly commence experiments on the lower bazaar sewer near the waterfalls of the Thak station, with a view to ascertaining the feasiblity of introduction into Simla of the aseptic pit system of disposing of sewage, which is being worked successfully in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta. If these experiments prove satisfactory, it is possible that the aseptic system may be adopted in place of the proposed sewer system in the northern portion of Simla—a change which would effect a saving of some lakhs of rupees, the new sewer being estimated to cost six lakhs, while the aseptic pit system could be introduced at comparatively trifling cost.

THE Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Thursday, the 24th proximo, at 12 o'clock noon.

THERE were three cases of cholera and one death in Karachi, on the 22nd.

MR. A. L. M. WOOD, I. C. S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent at Jawhar.

LIEUTENANT R. WHATELY, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, has resigned his commission.

No less than 61 cases, mostly British soldiers, have been sent to the Pasteur Institute at Paris since the 1st January 1898.

THE services of Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Government from October next.

COLONEL C. STRACHAN, Surveyor-General, has returned to Calcutta, after visiting Mussoorie and Dehra Dun on his way down country from Simla.

MR. G. D. FRENCH, I. C. S., has passed an examination in Marathi, lower standard, and the lower standard departmental examination, and is appointed assistant to the Collector of Khandesh.

GLANDERS we hear is increasing on the Kashmir road—one horse was destroyed on the 20the instant at the eleventh stage from Kohala, and two the following day at the next stage beyond. A case of glanders is also reported from Quetta.

A CORRESPONDENT in Travancore complains of the irksome restrictions incidental to the State monopolies in salt and tobacco. It certainly seems hard, as he says, that the two State depots nearest to Kumili, from which he writes, are 21 and 68 miles away.

WE understand that Mr. Turton Smith, Inspector-General of Police, who will be confirmed in that appointment with effect from 27th April, the date of Colonel Tucker's retirement, will be given the customary extension of a year from the 11th August next.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALLEN, Commanding the East Yorkshire Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Grimwood, Commanding the 2nd Battalion of the King's Royal Rifles, will both be placed on half pay shortly on completing their four years' term of command.

FROM the 15th to the 21st instant, 4 Europeans, 12 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 237 Hindus, and 38 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 308; the death-rate being 35·3 per mille and the mean for the ten previous years being 39·0.

ON the 23rd a convoy was attacked in the neighbourhood of Haidari Kach by a band of Waziris. One Sikh sepoy was shot through the head and killed and another was seriously wounded in both legs. One of the raiders was killed and two wounded before they retreated. No further details have yet been received.

ACCORDING to a Lucknow telegram, a party of between eighty and ninety prisoners, sent by rail last week from Moradabad to Fyzabad, were shut up in iron-barred compartments under a police escort, and owing to some mistake kept without food for two days, the men in charge of the Commissariat having left the train at Shahapore.

No more cases of plague having occurred in the village of Changi Jalal in the Gujar Khan tahsil of the Rawalpindi district, the people have returned to their houses and police cordon has been removed. The outbreak of plague has thus been promptly stamped out. In the village of Malot Sultain in the Murree tahsil the suppressing process should not be difficult, as the houses are 50 to 100 feet apart and the situation in the hills is healthy.

WHILE the North-West Provinces generally are suffering from excessive rain, in the neighbouring Central Provinces the case is just the reverse. The Jubbulpore Division, one is glad to see, is coming in for its fair share of the monsoon, without which its prospects would have been gloomy indeed, as there are some 8,000 persons still on relief, but all the western districts of the province are urgently crying out for rain, without which the position will soon be getting serious. Prospects in the cotton and juar country of Nagpur and Nimar are already gloomy.

DURING last year the excise revenue raised in Assam amounted to Rs. 28,77,427, being greater than in any previous year. There was an increase in the total consumption of opium of 9 1-2 maunds; country spirits contributed Rs. 628,420, and ganja Rs. 3,78,948, these providing the chief sources of excise revenue. In a resolution on the annual Excise Report of the Province the Chief Commissioner thanks Mr. A. W. Davis for his successful administration of the Department.

THE troops from Wano have seized 20 Mahsuds on suspicion of being concerned in the attack on Mr. Watson, Political Officer, and brought them in to Ngandi Oba. All outposts have been strengthened, and extra precautions adopted for the protection of convoys and escorts, while punitive levy posts will be established at Shahur Tangi, Dargai Oba and Tiarza Khuln at the expense of sections of tribes locally responsible or encamped near the scenes at which the recent offences have been committed. This action is not to imply expiation, and further punishments will be inflicted on the actual offenders if they are caught

A MOST extraordinary occurrence took place on July 2 at Coney Island. At a place of entertainment in one of the most densely populated quarters of Coney Island, an Asiatic, for some reasoe not clearly known, became violently enraged at a young lady attendant. He finally lost all control of himself, and, armed with a sword, rushed upon the unfortunate girl, and before anyone could interfere, although 200 spectators were in the building, he hacked the girl repeatedly in a most frightful manner. The police eventually rushed in and clubbed and over-powered the ruffian. The girl was so shockingly injured that she was dead when rescued.

THE death is announced at his residence near Etah of the fourth Lord Gardner. He claimed to be descended through his mother from the Imperial house of Delhi. The late Lord Gardner had never left India, but was content to live the life of an ordinary zemindar on his estate. Lord Gardner, who held a title on the peerage of Ireland (1800) as well as in that of England (1806) which carries a seat in the House of Lords, but never formally proved his right, leaves a son, a minor, who now succeeds *de jure* as fifth Baron. The late peer had also a brother resident in Oudh, and there are numerous cousins in England descended from the 1st lord.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 25 was 577, giving a death-rate of 34·23 per annum per thousand as against 34·67 the corresponding period of last year, and 38·59 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 48 died from fevers; 68, plague; 9, small-pox; 9, measles; 2, cholera; 1 leprosy; 86, phthisis; 44, diseases of the nervous system; 83, affections of the respiratory organs; 29, diarrhœa; 17, dysentery; 36, still-born; 10, old age and debility; 4, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 25; Brahmin, 18; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 269; Hindu outcaste, 64; Musalman, 119; Parsee, 35; Jew, 7; Native Christian, 25; Eurasian, 2; European, 6. The total number of births was 184 as against 171 the corresponding period of last year, and 253 the average over the past five years.

IT is just four years, writes a contemporary, since the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure was appointed, and now after a long period of suspended animation, the members have come together again, and appear to be struggling vigorously with the inevitable Report. The Chairman, it is said, presented his colleagues some little time ago with 100 pages or so of well composed print, to serve as a foundation, but it would seem that this still falls short of containing a settlement of the questions at issue, for although the Commission has held frequent sittings subsequently it does not appear to have made much advance. The chances are that Lord Wellby when it came to the point shrank from putting forward any definite recommendations. In the latter half of last month, therefore, a Committee was appointed to pave the way to a conclusion by drafting a series of propositions as a nucleus for a common understanding, but that did not succeed. Then Mr. Courtney appears to have taken the matter up, and laid down a numbers of points, which the Chairman after taking the sense of the members upon them, will be able to put together and throw into official form. This according to our London information was the position in which the matter stood when the mail left. The Commission was then meeting twice a week, and it rially seems quite possible that its Report may be presented before the end of the session. The Report, we may add, is expected to be a unanimous one, except of course for Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who will never loose such an occasion for issuing a manifesto of his own.

THE question of the transportation of convicts to the Andamans, writes the Allahabad paper, is one of those which is never allowed to remain unquestioned for very long. Every year or two we have some zealous authority starting up to declare that the whole system should be abolished. This time it is the Inspector-General of Jails in Madras, who has recently been submitting proposals to the effect that transportation to the Andamans should be abolished. His objections are based on the ground that deportation to these islands is in reality a much less severe penalty than rigorous imprisonment in an Indian prison, and that not infrequently at jail inspections convicts under going rigorous imprisonment request to be transported instead. Moreover, the Inspector-General contends that the cost of maintaining a convict is less in Indian jails than at the Andamans. During the past four years the gross cost per convict head at the Andamans has varied from Rs. 126 to Rs. 155, and the net cost from Rs. 73 to Rs. 91; whereas in Indian jails the gross cost has ranged between Rs. 57 and Rs. 60, and the net cost between Rs. 41 and Rs. 47. The total annual cost of the convicts at the Andamans (some 10,500) amounts to a little over 8 1-2 lakhs, and this sum does not include the passage money of the convicts as well as certain other items of expenditure. In India jail accommodation is available for nearly 120,000 convicts, whereas the daily average of the jail population in favourable years has been 95, 00, and in unfavourable years 113,000. Under these circumstances the Madras Inspector-General of Jails suggested that a slight increase in the expenditure on Indian prisons would suffice to provide accommodation for the 10,000 odd convicts undergoing deportation at the Andamans, who could then be transferred to this country. At the same time it was proposed that the loss of patronage which the Government of India would suffer by the abolition of the Superintendentship of Port Blair, could be compensated for by the institution of a new post in connection with Indian prisons, viz., that of Imperial Jail Commissioner. The Government of India however, as might be supposed, are not at present disposed to entertain the sweeping proposals of the enthusiastic Madras Inspector-General of Jails, and even the bait of fresh patronage in the shape of a big prison appointment has failed to lure them. The Andamans are accordingly to be left undisturbed in their penal glory.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who have been on a short visit to the Curragh Camp as the guests of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V. C., and Lady Roberts, attended on July 4 a review in which all the troops in the Irish camp took part. It lasted over three hours, and concluded with a march past. Among the troops engaged were the 6th

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

LORD SALISBURY DECLINES TO RECEIVE A PEACE DEPUTATION.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Lord Salisbury has declined to receive a deputation from the Peace Association, who desired to urge a settlement of the Transvaal question by arbitration.

THE UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA.

Despatches from China announce the arrival of a Japanese Admiral and four officers, who are staying in Peking.

It appears undoubted that negociations are proceeding to reorganize the Chinese Army and Navy by Japanese officers, but the success of the proposal is doubtful.

CLOSE OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

RESULTS EXCEED ALL HOPES.

JULY 26.

Apart from the necessary signing of documents, the Peace Conference at the Hague has concluded its sittings.

The final act was a resolution approving the results of the Conference which exceed anticipation, especially in the direction of arbitration and humanising war.

Remarkable international cordiality prevailed throughout the meeting of the Conference.

AMERICA AND CANADA.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

It is believed at Wachington that a settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute is now probable by Canada accepting an indefinite lease of the seaport over which America will retain sovereignty.

HONOUR FOR COLONEL PARSONS.

Colonel Parsons is gazetted a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George for services in Egypt.

DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRALIANS.

The match between the Australians and Surrey at the Oval has resulted in the defeat of the Australians by 104 runs.

COUNTY MATCHES.

Yorkshire has beaten Kent by an innings and 30 runs.

Lancashire scored a victory over Gloucestershire by 8 wickets.

Worcestershire defeated Leicestershire by 122 runs.

The match between Derbyshire and Essex and that between Warwickshire and Hampshire ended in drawn games.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup :—

Merman	1
King's Messenger	2
Newhaven II	3

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 27.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Australia, with the outward mails of the 21st instant, left here, at 4 a.m., on Thursday, the 27th instant.

THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS IN THE MARINE LINES.

ADDITIONAL GRANT OF ONE LAKH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

An additional grant of one lakh of rupees has been sanctioned by the Government of India for construction of the Officers' Quarters in the Marine Lines, Bombay.

THE COMING RELIEFS.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PLAGUE.

Precautions similar to those adopted last year will be carried out in connection with the moving of troops from plague infected localities in the coming relief season.

Followers will be segregated for ten days prior to the start, and troops passing through infected localities *en route* will move by rail instead of by road.

ENCOURAGING THE CAMEL SUPPLY.

The posting of a Transport Officer to Lyallpur has been sanctioned in connection with the scheme for granting land on the Chenab Canal to camel owners who undertake to provide camels and sowars for transport work.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant Young, 1st Cheshires, joins the British Central Africa Rifles with the temporary rank of Captain.

Lieutenant Doughty becomes Adjutant, 2nd Suffolks, vice Thomson, whose tenure is about to expire.

Colonel Queripel, Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, proceeds to Rawalpindi and Abbottabad, next week, also visiting Kashmir Road, where anthrax has recently appeared.

Lieutenant R. H. Thomas, R. E., is posted to the Public Works Department, Punjab.

Major H. G. Swayne, R. E., Bengal, is transferred to Hyderabad.

Mr. Hilton, officiating Secretary, Punjab, Public Works, retires with the effect from the 24th instant.

Mr. C. C. Palmer, Superintending Engineer, officiates as Public Works Secretary, North-West Provinces, Irrigation, vice Preston, on privilege leave ; Mr. W. Ward Smith acting for Mr. Palmer.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa, left here, this morning.

KARACHI, JULY 27.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Vindobona, from Bombay to Trieste sailed this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 27.

The Austrian Lloyds s.s. Trieste, from Bombay to Japan, arrived this afternoon.

Ori nt mail steamer Oruta, from Australia arrived last evening.

French mail steamer Polymesien, from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 26

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	106 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	96 11-16.
Bar Silver	27 11-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE SECUNDERABAD MILITARY GRAIN FRAUDS CASE.

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 27.

To-day, before the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Subramania, a clerk in the Cantonment Office, was charged, under sections 161, 167, 218, and 248, I. P. C., and Mahomed Cassum, pensioned pay havildar, 11th M. I., with abetment of these offences, in what is known as the Secunderabad Military Grain Frauds case.

The chief witness was Narayen Swami, a clerk in the Railway office, and a relative of the first accused, who said he handed the police a book showing receipts by Soobramania of certain monies paid by men of the 5th, 11th and 23rd M. I., and 3rd Madras Lancers, and that Subramania had told him that these sums were given as presents for filling up the Market Rates in the Commissariat Forms which had to be supplied to different regiments once a month. The entries also showed payments made to the Market Sergeant, Walsh, each month, but Walsh in his examination denied the receipt of money from Subramania to square the Market rates.

Mr. Madeira, manager of the Cantonment Office, said that Subramania was exclusively responsible for the preparation of the Monthly Price Current furnished to the Adjutant-General for distribution to the Native troops, but that he framed them from reports sent in daily by the Market Sergeant.

A pensioned Havildar Major of the 11th M. I. affirmed that the pay havildar of the 5th M. I. gave him Rs. 5 on one occasion, telling him it was customary to pay such sums on account of rice supplies by all regiments. He knew for a fact that some pay havildar paid Subramania a sum of money, and in December last the second accused threatened to expose Subramania if he did not pay four months' arrears of the commission.

Minor evidence was taken, and the case adjourned till to-morrow.

Counsel for the accused reserved cross-examination of the witnesses for the Sessions.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, JULY 27.

To-day's returns show 151 cases and 120 deaths in the City with a total mortality of 146 ; in the Cantonment 34 cases and 25 deaths ; in the Suburban limits 4 cases and 3 deaths ; and in the District 37 cases and 19 deaths.

Mr. Feasn, Mrs. O'Neill, Mrs. Singer, and Miss Bartley are attacked with plague, and admitted in the Sassoon Hospital. Miss Bartley is reported to be in a critical condition. A Parsee police constable, Dinshaw Nowrojee Namia, is also down with plague.

CRICKET : POONA GYMKHANA *V.S.* CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The match betwen the Poona Gymkhana and the Central Provinces was concluded to-day, resulting in an easy win for the local team. The Central Provinces completed their first innings by 67 runs, and had to follow on, and they made 125 runs.

The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Capt Greig, c Mathew, b Grey	5
Mr Bowen, c and b Grey	40
Mr Bond, c Grey, b Mathew	4
Mr Deas, b Smalles	37
Capt Usborne, c Mathew, b Grey	73
Major Martin, b Grey	20
Capt Betham, run out	1
Capt Duncan, c Mathew, b Biddulph	21
Mr Markham, not out	35
Mr Gledstanes, b Biddulph	0
Mr Chandler, c Smalles, b Biddulph	5
Extras	24
Total	269

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W	B
Mathew	26	63	8	1	1
Greig	36	83	10	4	0
Rajlingu	13	46	0	0	0
Smalles	16	23	2	1	0
Biddulph	12	30	1	3	0

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Braddell, c and b Deas	0	b Greig	0
Mr Rajlingu, c Usborne, b Deas	5	c Bond, b Deas	13
Mr Napier, not out	30	b Bond	39
Mr Gibbs, b Greig	4	b Deas	0
Capt Biddulph, b Greig	4	c and b Greig	0
Mr Saenna, run out	0	b Deas	1
Mr Priestly, c and b Deas	6	not out	7
Mr Way, c Betham, b Deas	0	c and b Greig	13
Mr Grey, c Chandler, b Bond	5	b Greig	7
Mr Mathew, st Usborne, b Greig	9	st Usborne, b Bond	20
Mr Smalles, b Greig	2	b Deas	0
Extras	2	Extras	21
Total	67	Total	125

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	O.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings.	O.	R.	M.	W.
Deas	24	21	11	4		24	44	8	4
Greig	20·3	33	8	4		21	53	7	4
Bond	3	11	0	1		7	8	1	2

Two cricket matches of the season, namely, the Baron Cricket Club and Bombay Hindus against the Poona Gymkhana, have been abandoned owing to the prevalence of plague.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE GOLFERS' CUP.

For the Golfers' cup matches the following handicap has been arranged. The cup was subscribed for by golfers in 1891, and was specially made by Messrs. Mappin and Webb. The winner of this cup is champion of the club until it is won from him. Unlike most of the golf prizes at the Gymkhana, the cup is played for by holes, not by strokes. The winner receives a medal, and his name is engraved on the pedestal of the cup :—

	Hndp.	1st Rnd.
Mr C H S Boggs	— 1	Byes.
Mr R Lean	— 3	
Mr W H Reid	— 2	
Mr C E Nixon	— 3	
Mr F F Pickard	— 4	
Capt G E Holland	— 2	
Mr W E Young	— 1	
Mr G A Phillips	— 3	
Mr S S Story	— 5	
Mr J Elliot	— 6	
Mr A Scott	— 5	
Mr R W Playfair	— 3	
Mr E Rivers-Smith	— 7	
Rev R M Gray	— 1	
Mr W P Pechey	+ 1	
Mr J R Boyes	— 3	
Mr J Blackhall	— 3	
Mr C W Francis	— 4	
Mr J C Kiddie	— 2	
Capt H P Rogers	— 3	
Mr J M Scott	— 5	
Mr J K Condon	— 1	
Mr P F Fischer	Sc.	
Mr D K Love	— 2	
Mr E C Dalton	— 6	
Mr C J Jones	Sc.	
Mr J Stiven	Sc.	
Mr J A Jaffrey	— 7	
Mr J Rodgers	— 1	
Mr R A Don	— 2	
Mr A M Finlay	— 3	
Mr J G Hunter	— 3	
Mr R H M Steven	— 2	
Mr E F Nicholson	— 1	Byes.
Mr W L Shaw	— 3	
Dr D MacDonald	— 1	
Mr W McLauchlan	— 5	
Mr A E Bice	— 3	
Mr H G W Meikle	— 1	
Major Fowle	— 4	

A FRESH indication of the reaction from materialism towards idealism will be found in two volumes by Professor James Ward, of Cambridge, which Messrs Black announce. The two volumes contain the Gifford lectures on naturalism and agnosticism, which the author delivered before Aberdeen University in the years 1896-8. Mr. Ward seeks to expose the "futility" of Mr. Spencer's evolutionary deduction of life, mind, and society from a "single mechanical principle." The mechanical theory does not, and cannot, present to us "what actually goes on behind what we see and feel." The merely descriptive naturalism of the mechanical theory, combined with agnosticism, constitutes the "modern scientific spirit," upon which spirit the Cambridge professor wages philosophic war.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, JULY 7.

OLIVE SCHREINER'S passionate appeal for peace will surely be heard, at least. She thinks of what a war would mean, of its far reaching and disastrous effect upon the future, upon the legacy of hate, upon the inheritance of revenge. "Have the dead," she asks, "no voices? In a thousand farm houses black-robed women would hold memory of the count, and outside, under African stones, would lie the African men to whom South African women gave birth under one blue sky." Yes, it is the voice of the dead which makes war so horrible. Yet there are wars after which the voice of the dead dies away in time. The voice of those who died thirty-five years ago in the American Civil War is dying away ; the echoes are fainter ; yet another fifty years, it will be silent. The voice of the French who died in 1870 is still calling aloud for revenge, but it calls every year more feebly. I think that there will be no war of revenge for Alsace, Lorraine, and the humiliation of France. For the voice of the dead remains only after an unjust war and the temporary triumph of injustice. Where the victory remains with the righteous cause, the voice of the dead soon ceases. It is the voice of the dead which fills the Irish heart with rage against the Englishman. That, too, will die away when generations of justice have blotted out the bitterness of the past. We must not seek to avoid war because of the voice of the dead. There is a thing more to be regarded than the voices of a million dead. It is the righteousness which becomes a nation. Let Olive Schreiner plead for peace. It is still the duty of the nation to take up its responsibilities and to exact justice, if necessary, by arms. This is not the place for politics, and, indeed I have not the special knowledge which would enable me to take a side ; in the Babel of tongues I am silent. Millionaire and miner, Boer and Outlander, I hear them all talking together, and I know not what they say. Let us have justice, and let us respect freedom and the passionate love of freedom which makes those Boers so jealous of the stranger. But we must have justice.

The Congress of Women is a thing of the past. I leave to others the task of summing up the results and the gains or the disappointments of the meeting. There must be something gained whenever vague talk, uncertain suspicions, and charges resting on rumour and exaggeration have to be formulated and presented in detail for adverse criticism. When any subject, however thorny, is considered fairly and fully from all sides, and with all the facts, there must be immense gains. In some of the papers, however, there was certainly hesitation, if not concealment, as to the facts. Read, for instance, the discussion, as reported, on the stage as a profession. Now, a profession includes the rank and file as well as the leaders and those who gain the great prizes. It is necessary to consider the nature of the prizes which the profession offers, but it is also necessary to consider the position of the rank and file, to learn the kind of life which awaits those who do not win the prizes. As to the stage, for instance, for one leading actress there are twenty who have to take the less important and least important characters ; the lowest parts. What is their position socially? What is their pay? What kind of people do they associate with in the country companies in which they may be engaged, or in the various theatres where they have to play? Does the life tend to maintain the womanly standard? Are the associations, the conversation, the habits of the average (not the highest) players such as gentlewomen expect and desire? Is it difficult to get engagements? Is the pay sufficient? Is the work such as to develop the finer qualities—intellectual, artistic, and feminine? We want to know, especially, what kind of life the average actress leads, and has to lead, before we willingly allow or encourage young gentlewomen to go on the stage. If we could assure ourselves that they would at once achieve a position of consideration on the London stage, there would be neither hesitation nor doubt. But the average life—the average position—what about that?

On the subject of domestic servants a mere man may not, of course, speak. Yet even a man suffers from bad service. However, I have received from a lady, in whose judgment I place great confidence, a few notes which would, perhaps, if uttered elsewhere, have brought a breath of practical common sense into the discussion.

"It was suggested in the discussion that it would be a good plan to have day servants. This seems to me a mistake. One of the great difficulties in the home life of the working classes is the want of bedroom accommodation. In living at the house of her mistress the servant gets a bed to herself, and in many houses a room to herself, and is sure of a quiet night. Privacy and quiet are surely important matters for health as well as for self-respect. Then the habit of going away from her place every evening would engender a certain restlessness which is a serious evil for a woman in any rank of life. The greater number of us when we are married have to pass our evenings quietly within doors, during most of the year at any rate, and any plan of life which would oblige a large number of women to go out of doors every evening in all weathers would be bad for their nerves and for their health. There is also the danger of falling into bad company. Temptation would always be at hand in the shape of men ready to prey on the weakness of women, and to drag them into complicity with theft. Lastly, there would be the daily change from the regulated quiet of the well-ordered house to the rough manners of the girls' belongings. Could anything be more injurious to a young girl? As for sitting at home in the evening with their mothers, I am sure that they would be far more likely to be walking about the streets with their companions."

In "another place," I have been carrying on a little discussion on Literature regarded as a profession. There can be no doubt, to begin with, that it is a most desirable profession ; that it is more desirable than any other, that it absorbs and delights those who follow it ; that it leaves men practically free to choose the hours of work, and even, unless research is required, the place of work. A novel can be written by the seaside, in the country, in a garden, in the study—wherever one pleases. There is only one thing necessary—that the followers of literature shall be able to live by literature. How far, then, is it a precarious profession? Well, there are great prizes in it—very great. There are many branches of it and great prizes in every one. Who would not be a historian? Mrs. J. R. Green and Miss Norgate have chosen this line, and they have won the prizes of recognition and fame. Who would not be an essayist? Mrs. Meynell has chosen this line and has achieved success and fame. Who would not be a novelist? Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mrs. Craigie, among many, have chosen this line and have achieved success and fame. So with every other line of intellectual work ; they all demand a literature of their own. Is literature, therefore, precarious? If the capture of the highest prize is the test it is certainly most precarious, because this good fortune happens to few. But about the lower prizes. What do we find? There is now an immense company who live by writing ; they work, in all the branches ; they write for the magazines, for the weekly and daily papers ; they write books on their own subjects ; they combine literature with teaching ; they combine literature with their professional pursuits ; they write in more than one line ; they live by their work. In the Society of Authors there are 1500 members, nearly all of whom live by the pen, and this does not include half the noble army. Now, since no one can succeed in any profession who is not born for that profession, with a natural aptitude for it, I do not think that literature, considering the number of followers which it maintains, can be called more precarious than any other profession.

Then I am answered by persons who write saying : "Look at me ; I have been writing for so many years, and I am still striving to get a hearing." What reply is possible? Surely none but the brutal and the unfeeling reply : "You are unsuccessful because you do not possess the qualities necessary to command literary success." That is the only possible reply. What are the qualities, then? Of the many thousands who read these columns I wonder how many would desire, above all things, to succeed in literature. My dear young friends, I wish you every possible success ; but, indeed, unless you have the necessary qualities you cannot hope for success. If you desire to write history, biography, criticism, essays, fiction, poetry—anything—it is necessary at the outset to have the command of attraction. It is not her dress alone that makes a lovely woman ; it is her personal charm. So with a writer ; it is not the equipment of learning, scholarship, study, observation alone—that may also be necessary for certain branches—it is attraction of style. I put attraction in the very first place. He who has that has the grand quality. Take, for instance, Louis Stevenson's essays. They are by no means remarkable for profundity or for breadth of view ; it is their style that makes them charming. Some writers seem to succeed without the charm of style ; it is a mere show of success. Some writers succeed in spite of vulgarity and low or narrow views of life ; it is the attraction of their style which explains their success.

It is Saturday, and in midsummer. We have the afternoon and evening. Where to go? If you are prepared to spend half a sovereign in railway fare, come with me. I will take you to a town where you shall find Roman remains, a Saxon church tower—one of the very few left—a Norman keep, perhaps the finest and certainly the largest in the country, the ruins of a mediæval monastery, and streets filled with old houses—houses of the sixteenth and perhaps of the seventeenth century. In the castle is a museum with an astonishing collection of things, Roman and mediæval. If you are ignorant of the past, and prefer the present, you may find, outside the town, a great camp with three or four regiments—cavalry and infantry. The place is crammed with history. It begins with a Roman colony ; the position is of commanding military importance ; King Cymbeline had his chief quarters here ; here there grew up a large Roman settlement ; here was a theatre ; but there were no walls : the Romans trusted in their fortified camp. Then came an insurrection and a massacre. For a time the Romans were swept clean out of the place. When they came back they built the wall which you may see to this day. When the Saxons began to build here they found an immense quantity of Roman bricks lying about ; they used the bricks to construct, among other things, a church. The tower is there still, a venerable monument of the ancient faith. When the Normans came they built a castle within the walls ; they, too, used the Roman bricks, as you may see to this day. The years went on ; there was peace for the most part. Wars did not much affect this town until the year 1648, when the city was besieged. The siege lasted for seventy-six days. When they had eaten up all their provisions, including all their horses, when there was no more powder left, the besieged surrendered at discretion. The two generals were barbarously shot. In a wonderful old church whose columns have been cut away and roof flattened and windows spoiled, they show a large slab of stone. Beneath the stone lie the bodies of Lucas and Lisle, the two Royalist generals murdered by Fairfax and Ireton. The town, curious reader, is Colchester ; you can get there in an hour if you leave Liverpool-street at 1-30 ; you can see all these fine things, with time for the refreshment of the inner man, and get back by 9-25. And I think you will agree with me when you have given a Saturday half holiday to Colchester that you have had, in the barbarous language of the day, "good value" for your time and money.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JULY 7.

THE cycling community has been agitated for many months on the subject of the proper length for cycle cranks, and the leader of the new movement in the direction of using cranks of no less a length than nine inches, Mr. R. E. Crompton, has at last, after a delay, due to a visit to India on electric lighting business, found an opportunity of enunciating his views to the full, in a paper read before the Cycle Engineers' Institute in Birmingham. He there stated that he was already finding better results from 9½" than 9" and expected soon to be using 10 inch cranks. He declared, though without exactly showing why that a crank ought to be, at least, as long as half the length of the thigh bone, from knee to hip.

Within a day or two of his paper, a practical comment on the value of such inordinate crank-lengths, of is not particularly favourable character was afforded by the annual hill-climbing contest organized by the Catford C. C., and taking place for the thirteenth time, this year on Toy's Hill in Kent. Any crank length from 6 3-4in. upwards, was allowable by the conditions of the contest, but the first five men up used the shortest cranks permitted, and the only user of the nine inch variety achieved the distinction of being twelfth out of twelve. The winner, W. Williamson, on 6 3-4 cranks with a 67 1-2 gear, did it in 6min. 6 1-5secs. ; the only 9 inch man with a 93 1-2 gear took 8min. 22 1-5 secs.

T. Summersgill, of Leeds, by his consistent riding has shewn himself entitled to be considered the best of present day amateurs on the race path. Week by week, he steadily adds to the list of his wins in various parts of the country. But even he, the best of the Englishmen now riding as amateurs, had to acknowledge his superior in the championships when he met Paul Albert. Our N. C. U. Championships being open to the world, and our best men bring beaten by foreigners, makes the decision of the Union to send men to Montreal to take part in the World's Championship somewhat inscrutable. If our championships were national, our national representatives might be pitted against the foreigners, but when the foreigners have already beaten our men, here, in our international championships, the use of sending them to Canada for further beatings is not apparent, nor is the necessary expense of such a proceeding approved by the general body of supporters of the National Union, particularly as that body cannot boast of any surplus wealth to fritter away on sentimentality of this sort. As the Union has also decided to send its treasurer as well as two racing men, the expenses will be considerable, and the return—? well, problematical.

The sustained growth of the Cyclists' Touring Club is not a little remarkable, especially as it was thought that high-water mark in the matter of membership totals has been reached last year. The latest return, however, shews that the present membership of 55,136 is an advance of 7,000, over the corresponding period of last year, and it is safe to foretell the reaching of a 60,000 total before the end of 1899.

Spasmodic outbursts of police antagonism towards cyclists are by no means novel, but it is refreshingly new to find magistrates recognizing the eccentricity of the police in this respect. Lately a magistrate found on the list of charges set down for hearing, no fewer than 31 cases of furious driving. "Were all these arrested in one day" he inquired of the police inspector. "Yes," came the answer, with a sort of family pride in having hatched such a brood. "Are you sure you have not exceeded your duty?" was the magistrate's next query, which somewhat distressed the zealous officer, who expected a pat on the back rather than a snub, and he asserted that he was quite sure it was all right. "Then," retorted the magistrate, crushingly, "it is quite clear that you never did your duty before. Furious driving is not a sudden development, and as you have never made any captures before, and to-day have thirty-one, there must have been neglect, or else excess of duty." The sequel is not so satisfactory, for the alleged delinquents were every man-jack-of-them fined.

A cabman has been fined forty shillings, with three guineas costs, for obstructing a lady and gentleman on a tandem in North London. The magistrate remarked that cabman must be shewn the mistake of considering that they can do just as they like with cyclists. Too often the cabman took on to-riding cyclists as so many "fares," arguing to himself that if the cyclists were not on bicycles, they would be in his cab, and therefore they are legitimate objects for obstruction, or worse. A neat story of how an obstructionist was handled by a lady, comes from Yorkshire district. A rough looking fellow insulted a lady rider as she was passing, and made a grab to try and upset her. The damsel, being a trifle athletic, dismounted, and gave the man a drubbing before he realised he was being boxed by a lady who knew a little about the art of fisti-cuffing.

A couple of unpaced road performances recently accomplished indicate that this truly sporting form of exhibiting individual prowess is increasing in favour. In one case W. H. Hands rode from London to Birmingham and back in 14hrs. 8mins., thus establishing a record of this kind, over the 208 miles course. In the other, the Brighton road was the venue chosen, the double journey between London and Brighton being 104 miles and H. Green's record of 5hrs. 50mins. beat the previous best by upwards of half an hour. Additional interest in this very smart performance is created by the circumstance that he employed a device for driving the front wheel with bevel gearing connecting with his handle bar, as well as by chain gearing and pedals in the ordinary way.

A captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps, writing from Muttra, India, to the Editor of the "Irish Cyclist" says of Dunlop tropical tyres : "I have had only one puncture in my last four thousand miles over very bad roads, which speaks well for my tropical Dunlops. Every new pair of tyres I get seems better than the last, in fact you can't sell a bike out here second-hand unless it has tropical Dunlops."

THE MADRAS COAL TRADE.

A LETTER FROM THE MINING ASSOCIATION.

THE Secretary of the Indian Mining Association has addressed the following letter to the Government of Madras on the subject of Harbour dues and the Madras coal trade :—

The attention of the Committee of the Indian Mining Association has recently been directed to a proposal made to your Department by the Madras Harbour Trust Board to reduce the Harbour dues on coal imported into Madras by sea from 12 annas to 4 annas per ton. The Committee understand that the Harbour Trust Board urged in support of their proposal that unless such a reduction were made Bengal sea borne coal would not be able to compete in the Madras market with coal from the Singareni mines brought down by the East Coast Railway ; and that they would in consequence lose the whole of the Bengal coal trade which, if once diverted, would be very difficult to regain. The proposed reduction would, the Committee note, entail a loss to the Harbour revenues of a lakh of rupees per annum, and they observe that the Board propose to make good this loss by raising the dues on other classes of goods. The Committee have also learned that the Agent of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company has protested, on behalf of that Company, against the proposed reduction, on the ground that if it comes into force Singareni coal, transported by the East Coast Railway, will not be able to hold its own in Madras against Bengal coal, notwithstanding the recent reduction in rates made by the Railway.

The question of the heavy charges levied on coal imported into Madras is one which has been carefully watched by the committee of this Association since 1897. They recognised then that so soon as the East Coast Railway—at that time under construction—reached Madras, Bengal coal would be driven from that market by Singareni coal unless the Harbour dues were considerably reduced. They urged that a reduction should be made and the matter was pressed upon the attention of the Harbour Trust Board by the Madras Chamber of Commerce. The Board at that time, however, were unable to recommend any change. The East Coast Railway has since been linked up with Madras and the low rates of freight at which coal is carried on it prove that the Committee's contention—which is now urged by the Harbour Trust Board—was correct. Singareni coal is conveyed to Madras by the East Coast Railway for a little over Rs. 6 per ton, and is put on the market there at Rs. 11 per ton or thereabouts. Even with the proposed reduction of 8 annas in the Harbour dues the minimum price at which Bengal coal can be landed at Madras is Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 13 per ton. Allowing Rs. 1-8 per ton for its superiority to Singareni coal, the latter should still be able to hold its own, notwithstanding the contention of the Agent of the Hyderabad Company. There is, therefore, not the slightest probability of the reduction driving Singareni coal from the Madras market. It will, the Committee submit, only enable Bengal coal to compete on less onerous terms than at present with Singareni coal at Madras, and thereby prevent the Singareni mines obtaining a monopoly of the trade, to the detriment of industrial enterprise, and at the expense of the coal consumers of the Presidency. The Committee would also respectfully protest against the assertion made in your Department's order No. 470 of 31st May, 1899, that the proposed reduction would only be in the interest of a single importing firm. They maintain on the other hand that the existing arrangement tends more in the direction of benefiting only a single concern, and that the reduction is a question of great importance to the colliery owners in Bengal as a whole, as well as to all consumers of coal in Madras. Moreover, as the Harbour Trust Board propose to increase the charges on other and more valuable goods to meet the loss they expect to sustain by the 8 annas reduction on coal, it appears to the Committee that if the coal dues are to be lowered, and the trade leaves the port, other classes of goods will require to be taxed to a still greater extent to make up the whole difference.

The maintenance of the Harbour dues at their present high level seems to the Committee to be indefensible on any grounds. Coal is at present the most heavily taxed of all imports into, or exports from Madras, paying as it does, 5 per cent. on its value, while no other class of goods pays more than one per cent. There appears to the Committee to be no good reason for this disproportionate tax on sea borne coal and they are strongly of opinion as they were in 1897, that a substantial reduction should be made. They trust, therefore, that H. E. the Governor in Council will see his way to sanction the proposal, which must, in their opinion, ultimately tend to a material addition to the revenues of the Harbour Trust Board.

THE NUSHKI DISTRICT CESSION.

THE cession of the Nushki District by the Khan of Kalat to the Government of India to which we made reference last week, is of two-fold significance. It is indicative of that tendency by which Baluchistan is becoming gradually more and more a British Province. It further shows that the Government of India is not oblivious of the importance of establishing a sound line of communication with Eastern Persia. As regards the first point, it is true that the Nushki District is little more than a desert, inhabited by a few thousand families of nomads. Although, therefore, the idea has been for some time current that the present Khan has very little capacity for ruling, the annexation of Nushki cannot be regarded as a step taken by the Government to curtail his sphere of rule. The real object of having a free hand in Nushki is to remove all possible obstacles to the improvement of commercial and political relations with Seistan and Eastern Persia. It is well known that Lieutenant Webb-Ware has successfully opened up a caravan and postal route from Nushki to Seistan. So far as trade goes, this step has perhaps, been taken rather late. Fifteen years ago the Afghan Boundary Commission crossed this desert and ascertained that the route existed, and that all that was needed to re-open the route was water and security for life and property. Nothing, however, was done until Captain MacMahon's Mission had settled the boundary from Sarawak to the Koh-i-Malik-i-Siyah, that is until 1897. In the meantime Russian trade had been steadily ousting British and Indian trade from Khorassan and Seistan, and British Residents at Meshed made their recommendations seemingly to deaf ears both in London and at Simla. Then came the plague, and the Russian cordon on the Perso-Afghan frontier—a convenient plea for blocking all trade with India. However, there is now more to consider than mere trade interests. The move of Russia towards the Persian Gulf has been a subject of thought and discussion for years past, but during the last six months that thought and discussion has taken a more definite form. British Russian and German newspapers have reviewed the matter in all its aspects. We have had all the possible lines of railway across Persia defined for us, and the probable terminal port on the Persian Gulf pointed out to us ; and whatever concessions from Persia, Russia has or has not received, it is not to be doubted that she hopes and, if possible, means to have a port on and railway to that Gulf. How it will all end remains to the seen. Germany is actively pushing her railways forward in Syria and Asia Minor and, in view of the friendly relations between the Emperor and the Sultan, and the interest that Germany has evinced of late years in Syria, Asia Minor and Turkish Arabia, and more recently in the Persian Gulf, it would not be a very rash thing to express a belief that the Euphrates Valley Railway of the future will be a concern in which Germany will have an important stake. There seems reason to think that the intervention of Germany in the politics and commerce of Asiatic Turkey will not be productive of disadvantage to Great Britain or India. The interposition of a third Great Power might prove a valuable medium for reducing friction between those two which have hitherto almost entirely monopolised Asia as a diplomatic playground. Be that as it may, we trust that the Imperial Government have at last formed some definite decision about a railway from India to Persia. The Viceroy has studied the subject for 12 or 15 years and has given his opinion to the world. It is only fitting that the project of an Indo-Seistan Railway should take definite shape during his Viceroyalty.—*C. & M. Gazette.*

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

ON Thursday, the Gym met the Navy on the Oval, a very hard tight game being the result. Neither side were at full strength ; the Gym were without Fischer, and were one man short in the scrum, the Navy being without Henderson, Courage or Townsend. The game started, and the Gym got into their opponents' quarters, but did not look dangerous. The game was an uninteresting one to watch, being almost entirely confined to the forwards ; in fact, the Navy had the best of the game up to half-time, when no score had been made.

The commencement of the second half went strongly in favour of the Navy, and the Gym could not get clear till a free kick gave them a chance. The game then went in favour of the Gym, and their three quarter making a good run got well into the sailors' 25. From the throw out Murray secured the ball and scored, Moore converting. The Gym pressed hard, but could not score further, and the game ended one goal to love. The Navy played a wonderfully improved game.

THE DROUGHT.

RETURNS FROM THE DISTRICTS.

NO RAIN, CROPS WITHERING.

THE rains still hold off, and crops throughout the Bombay Presidency are suffering. From almost all parts comes the same cry—"No rain, crops withering." Below we give reports up to Tuesday last from all parts of the Presidency :—

Karachi.—Rain wanted. River at Kotri on 24th, 18 feet 3 3-5 inches against 17 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Kharif sowings and rice transplanting in progress. Fodder scarce in Johi, Manjhand, Kotri and hilly tracts of Tatta taluka. Prices of food-grains steady.

Shikarpur.—River 13 feet against 10 feet last year. Water-supply in canals at present sufficient except at the tails of certain canals, where there is slight deficiency. Kharif operations, including rice transplanting, continue. Standing crops in good condition. Kharif cultivation extended in Ghotki on account of a larger supply of water. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif sowing general. Transplantation of rice seedlings finished in Guni and continues in Badin and Tando Bago talukas. Fodder deficient on account of want of rain.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Breach in Begari Canal closed. Water badly wanted in Sukkur and Ghar Canals in Shahdadpur taluka. Fodder sufficient. Prices of jowari risen by 1 seer 6 chataks, of bajri by 1 seer 4 chataks, and of wheat and rice by 4 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—No rain during week. High winds blowing in the desert. Fodder scarce. A few persons in Chachro are receiving assistance from balance of funds collected during the scarcity of 1892. Water supply in the Nara Valley good.

Ahmedabad.—No rain during week. Rain badly wanted. Sowing retarded for want of rain. Standing crops withering. Fodder supply insufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of Jowari 18, of bajri 15, of wheat 12½ and of rice second sort 11 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Rain badly wanted. Crops withering in some places. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of bajri in Kalol slightly risen ; in other places stationary.

Kaira.—(For week ending 24th July 1899).—No rain during week. Rain badly wanted in all parts of the district. Transplantation of rice crops stopped for want of rain. Standing crops of bajri and kodra withering for want of rain. Fodder supply insufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average price of rice 10, of bajri 15 and of wheat 12 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum at Broach and Anklesvar 3 cents, none at Jambusar, Amod and Vagra ; for season at Broach 8 inches 46 cents, in the district maximum at Anklesvar 11 inches 24 cents, minimum at Amod 3 inches 33 cents. Rainfall insufficient in the whole district. Sowing operations suspended for want of rain in some places. Some of the standing crops damaged for want of rain except in Anklesvar taluka. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Surat.—Rain for week at Surat 8 cents, in the district maximum at Chikhli 78 cents, minimum at Jalalpor 3 cents ; for season at Surat 16 inches 94 cents, in the district maximum at Bulsar 31 inches 79 cents, minimum at Olpad 9 inches 12 cents. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Sowing of cotton and jowari completed in all talukas except Jalalpor and Olpad. Young plants withering in Jalalpor and Bulsar Transplantation of rice seedlings retarded throughout the district for want of rain and seedlings withering in Olpad and Bulsar talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Condition of agricultural stock good. Prices generally stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain from 19th to 21st and on 25th ; total of week 0·21 inch ; total to date 23·77, being 14·99 below average. Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 23rd and 2° warm on remaining days of the week. Vapour in air norm

district maximum at Yellapur 1 inch 82 cents, minimum at Kumta 48 cents. Sowing and transplantation in progress above ghats. Transplantation and sowing retarded for want of sufficient rain below ghats. Rice crop in marshy places on coast in good condition. In some places near the coast rice plants have begun to dry up. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—No rain during week. Cultivation of soil and weeding operations progressing at some places. Crops withering for want of rain. Average price of wheat 14 seers 45 tolas, of bajri 13 seers 70 tolas, of jowari 17 seers 45 tolas, and of gram 14 seers 50 tolas per rupee. Prices of food-grains rising.

Wadhwan.—No rain during week. Weather cloudy and windy. Crops withering. Price of bajri 14 1-2 and of jowari 16 1-2 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—No rain during week. Want of rain felt in all districts. Sowing operations retarded and young crops withering. Scarcity of fodder in parts of Kadi division and in Okhamandal. Price of bajri 27, of wheat 24, of rice superior 15 and of rice inferior 23 lbs. per British rupee.

STEALING A DEAD MAN'S PROPERTY.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Shripat Kondaji, a Hindu, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Williamson, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing jewellery and cash of the collective value of Rs. 965, the property of Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Kristnaji Vandeker. The accused is the complainant's brother-in-law. On the 27th January last complainant's brother Gunpatrao was attacked with plague in his house at Chinch Bunder Road and was conveyed to the plague hospital. After the patient's removal, complainant ordered the accused to lock up his room and give the key to him. The accused returned the key. Gunpatrao died in the hospital shortly after, and the accused hearing of it, opened the deceased's room and removed the ornaments from a cupboard. He then proceeded to the house of his friend named Rambhau and left the property there. When questioned by Rambhau as to how he came by the jewellery, the accused replied that the property belonged to his mother and sister. He said that he had a quarrel with his mother, who in a temper threw the ornaments at him and he picked them up and brought them there. Rambhau would not believe the story of the accused and when the latter asked for the return of the ornaments, Rambhau refused to do so and gave information to complainant. The latter made inquiries and identified the ornaments as the property of his deceased brother. Complainant, however, could not say whether any more ornaments or cash had been stolen by the accused, as the latter had destroyed the inventory. The accused had in the meanwhile absconded to Poona and complainant could not say whether these were the only ornaments stolen by accused. A report was made to the police and the accused was arrested only on the 22nd instant and brought down to Bombay. The accused in his defence said that he took the ornaments to Gunpatrao at the hospital with a view of handing them over to him. Gunpatrao told him to fetch the property next day and the accused intended to take them to him, but in the meanwhile he died in the hospital. He ran away from Bombay out of fear only. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Annae & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	3	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	0	0	20
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar ...	1	1	8
E Mazagon, Parwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	4	1	24
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli ...	1	0	5
Water Division ...	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	5	13
Total ...	10	7	92
Total plague deaths to date ...	47,013	41,018	
Same date last year ...	18	7	98

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

INDIGO.

The first forecast of the Indigo crop for 1899 reads as follows :—

Area.—The exact figures for the area sown with indigo are not available in July ; hence the extent of its cultivation is judged from a preliminary statement received from the village accountants and from the returns published by the Canal Department. The area reported in the former statements, which shew the sowings up to the middle of April, is 151,532 acres, and that reported to be irrigated from Canals up to the end of May is 109,648 acres against 192,839 and 136,136 acres respectively in the corresponding period of the last year. The decrease, which in the former area is 21 per cent. and in the latter 19 per cent., is in continuation of the decline of 37 per cent., which occurred last year; and is almost general, being attributed entirely to the low prices obtained last year and to the uncertainty of getting fair rates in the current year's sales.

Conditions.—The germination of the seed is reported to have been good and the supply of water for irrigation generally sufficient. Slight injury was, however, caused in places from hot winds and insects ; and the damage in Ballia and Gorakhpur is reported to have been serious. The prospects in general were very good up to the end of last month ; and assuming 100 to denote a normal crop the estimates of the condition of the crop received in the last week of June varied from about 75 in the east to 90 per cent. in the west of the province. The rainfall has however been continuous and heavy since the middle of June, and has probably affected the crop injuriously. Fine weather is now wanted to improve the prospects.

SPORTS IN ENGLAND.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

The 72nd Liverpool Cup of 1,200 sovs., 50 sovs. in plate or the whole in specie, at winner's option ; the second to receive 125 sovs. and the third 50 from the stakes ; by subscription of 25 sovs. each, 15ft. and three only if declared ; a handicap for three-year-olds and upwards ; winners after June 22, at noon, of any two races of one value 200 sovs. or of a handicap of any value to carry 4lbs., of a handicap value 300 sovs. or of any race value 400 sovs. 7lbs., of two handicaps of any value or of one handicap value 400 sovs. 10lb extra. Cup Course (one mile and three furlongs.) 39 subs. 20 of whom declared).

LONDON.—Friday, 21st July 1899.

Mr. P. Buchanan's b c Easthorpe, by Benn Or—Jersey Lily, 6yrs, 6st.....McCall 1
Lord Willia Beresford's ch c Grodno, by Gamin—Georgiana, 4yrs, 7st. 7lbs.....Madden 2
Sir R. Waldie Griffith's br f St Ia, by St. Serf—Berengaria, 4yrs, 7st. 6lbs.....Martin 3

(Winner trained by I'Anson.

Betting : 10 to 1 against St Ia.

Won by eleven lengths ; a head between second and third.—*Asian*

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday next :—

1.—Tent Pegging Half Sections Horses and Ponies.
2.—Lemon cutting and heads and posts open to horses and ponies.
3.—Horses Jumping.
4.—Polo Ball Race. Final Heat Mess Napier, Dunsterville,—Corbett and Back.
5.—Pre-Raphaelite Stakes (Ladies nomination).
6.—Pony Scurry (Distance Handicap).

On Wednesday week, 9th August, there will be a tandem race open to horses and ponies. Gentlemen to ride one and drive the other round a given course.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Alix Maurice
Bapurshi Henry
Ardeshir K...o...o
Irani
Benson, J J Bourne
Birmingham H E
Ltr
Boyd W H
Brandani T
Branson M
Brooke E Gordon
Brudo ...uda
Captain P
Chapper E
Clarke H M
Compton H
Cooper Dr
Lacey Mrs
Braggo Miss Adele
DeSouza Vincent
Fisher Miss
Ford E
Foster W
Gay A Mrs
Gulsey B L
Hastings C Mrs
Hopkinson Ellsworth S
Huddleson J E L
James L
Jopp W
Khwaja Hakim Mahomed Zaid
Lockhart Charlotte Miss
Mansurier Pierre
Miller Walter
Moscowitsch M
McFnail John
Mukerji A Thomas K K
Nice J W
O'Meara Connell
Paris G B Mrs
Prentice H
Raymond A Mrs
Rustomji Bamanji Vazifdar
Rogger Mary Miss
Rustomjee Faoi
Singh S N Revd
Sims A Dr
Stewart W B O
Streck Frecarick
Strota Edward
Taylor T S.
Tozeer W Ginse
Vaughan, John
Williams W J

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

REVERSAL OF CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES.

IMPERATRIX vs. LILACHAND HATHIBHAI.

This was an appeal from a dicision of Mr. C. H. Jopp, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who, in June last, convicted the accused of forgery of valuable securities in two instances and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years on each charge, that is four years in all. Mr. Branson, with Messrs. B. A. Bhagwat and S. R. Bakhle, appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Jopp remarked in his finding that the accused was charged with committing forgery of two valuable securities in the names of Lingappa Shiwappa and Basappa Ellapa. It was proved, said Mr. Jopp, that the accused dishonestly instigated some unknown person to execute a "Khata" for Rs. 40-4 dated 26th October, 1897, intending it to be believed that the "Khata" was executed by one Lingu Shiwappa; likewise a "Khata" for Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 dated 1896 or 1897 ; likewise a "Khata" for Rs. 9 dated 6th November 1896, intending it to be believed that it was executed by one Basappa. The case for the prosecution was this. Narayan Yadhava stated that at 9 a.m., on the 22nd January, the accused's brother, Chunilal, called him to the accused's house ; and there, in the presence of the accused, he wrote a "Khata" in the accused's books in the name of Ramchandra Eknath Bhumkar for a man 22 or 23 years old, who represented himself to be Ramchander Gopal Trimbak. The same witness stated that he wrote the other "Khatas" also ; and he was corroborated by other professional writers. These writers compared notes as to what had occurred, and as the description of the man who had executed the "Khata" in each case was the same, then suspicions were aroused. A report was made to the police. The accused denied that any "Khatas" were executed in the name of Lingu Shiwappa ; that the "Khatas" in his books were executed by the persons purporting to have executed them ; that he told the police who were executing the search warrant to take away what books they liked ; that some of the witnesses were his enemies, and two persons he named had got up the case against him. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Pallonjee Nasarwanjee, assessor No. 1, was of opinion that the charge was not proved, and his reasons were that he did not believe the witnesses. Mr. Dhondu Atmaram, assessor No. 2, was of opinion that the accused was not guilty. His reasons were that Lingu's "Khatas" were not in the account books, and nothing could be said about those "Khatas." As the items were in time, he did not think the "Khata" was forged.

Their lordships, for reasons stated in their judgments, reversed the convictions of and the sentences passed upon the accused, acquitted him of the offences charged, and directed that he be set at liberty.]

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his judgment, said : According to the case for the prosecution the accused got Trimbuk, Awadhut, Narayan, and Gopal to write 4 "Khatas," two in the name of Lingu, one in the name of Basappa, and one in the name of Ramchander, and palmed of on them for thereal executants a man who is described as being 22 or 23 years old, blackish in colour, but with light moustaches, fat, and wearing a blue cap, a black coat and a "dhotar" over it. The "Khatas" are all said to have been written between 8 and 9 a.m., on the morning of the 22nd January last. The writers at once found out the fraud as they met and talked with each other immediately afterwards, and a visit was paid to the shop of the accused, where the young man was found. An attempt to secure him failed, as he and the accused resisted arrest, and the police were appealed to in vain. The same evening Lingu was found and acquainted with the fraud. He made a complaint to the Magistrate on the 23rd, but the Magistrate would not take it, but he took another which was presented on the 24th, and issued a warrant on which the present proceedings arose. The evidence of the writers of the "Khatas" and of Lingu and Basappa is disbelieved by the assessors, and in our opinion it is absolutely worthless. The Sessions Judge even says that he should have been inclined to give the accused the benefit of the doubt, and to consider the evidence insufficient to justify a conviction were it not for the following considerations, namely—(1) The unlikelihood of the witnesses making a false charge against the accused unless they had some very strong motive. (2) The complaint was made to the Magistrate on the earliest possible occasion after January 22. (3) The "Wahis" look as if the string with which they are bound has been removed and replaced ; and (4) the accused at the search denied possession of the account books. These considerations do not seem to us to carry the weight that the Sessions Judge has attached to them. (1) It is of course true that a false charge is not likely to be made without some motive, but a Court is not often in a position to be able to assign motive, and an accused person cannot always prove motive. Whenever a charge is seen to be an untrue one, motive is quite irrelevant. (2) This argument seems to use to be as good for the defence as for the prosecution, because it is very unlikely that persons preferring a false charge would make the subject of the charge occur at a remote period. They would know that that would at once excite suspicion. In the present case, however, the conduct of the complainants was not so straightforward and rapid as the circumstances required. No witness is called to corroborate them, as to their visit to the shop of the accused and their attempt to arrest the personator. The police know nothing of their alleged recourse to them. Why did not they complain to a Magistrate ? The complaint of Lingu to the Magistrate, alleged to have been made on the 23rd, is not forthcoming ; it was evidently a very different document to the one made on the 24th. The whole evidence as to its being written at all is very confusing, and we are left very much in doubt as to whether there was such a complaint or not. (3) The "Wahis" do not seem to us to have been tampered with, and it was not necessary to unbind the books in order to remove a page or two. (4) We think that the accused did not deny possession of "Wahis." What he seems to have denied was the possession of "Wahis" which contained any forged "Khata." This appears from the evidence of the police constable and it is the only explanation consistent with the application of the accused and his pleader on the 24th and the production of the "Wahis" on the 25th to the Magistrate. Turning to the direct evidence against the accused, it will be seen that it consists of the statement of the 4 writers only, and that it is absolutely uncorroborated. Each of them says he was called to the shop of the accused, saw the same young man, and wrote a "Khata," but neither of them saw the other, and they bring forward no one who saw them. There is no witness adduced as to their subsequent visit to the shop, when they say they seized the false personator, and yet it is said that a large crowd was then assembled. There is further, the fact that one of the writers knew the real Lingu, and this shows the falsity of his testimony, and therefore of the whole case. It is impossible to convict on such evidence It is merely the word of one man against the word of the accused, and the whole circumstances of the case favour the case of the latter. We reverse the conviction, acquit the accused of the offences charged and direct that he be set at liberty.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his decision, said : The Sessions Judge of Ahmednager, differing from the assessors, convicted the accused on two charges of forging, under Section 467, two valuable securities in the name of Lingu, and another valuable security in the name of Basappa, and sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment for each offence. The three securities are said to have been forged on 22nd January, 1899, by inducing some person to personate the said Lingu and Basappa, and execute two "Khatas" in Lingu's name for Rs. 40-4 and for Rs. 25 or 30, and one in Basappa's name for Rs. 9. The first two "Khatas" purported to have been made for the balance due on 26th October, 1897, and the year 1896-97, and the third for the balance due on November 6th of 1896. The accused is described to be one of the richest Guzar Bania Sowcars of Ahmednugger, and both Lingu and Basappa were admittedly his debtors. The case for the prosecution was that, as Lingu's debts had become time-barred, the securities in his name were forged to revive those debts. Basappa's debt was not time-barred, but in his case, the forgery was said to have been made to extend the period of limitation. It was alleged that these three "Khatas," as also a fourth "Khata" in name of another person named Ramchander, were forged on the same day 22nd January, 1899, between 8 to 10 a.m., by the help of four different writers, who were sent for by the brother of the accused and one and the same person was made to personate all the three debtors. The four Brahmin writers, having exchanged notes with one another were led to suspect fraud, and as their remonstrances were unheaded by the accused, they gave the information to Lingu and Basappa, Lingu made his complaint on the 23rd January about one of the two items, and Basappa made his complaint on 2nd February, 1899. The defence of the accused was that he took no "Khata" from Lingu, as stated by the prosecution, that though there was a balance due from Lingu there had been no dealings with him for 5 years, and the debt had become time-berred. As regards Basappa's debt, it was urged that he had passed a "Khata" for Rs. 9 but it was two years back, and that no Khata was taken in his name on 22nd January, 1899. The Sessions Judge, after examining the evidence on both sides, and weighing the probabilities, came to the conclusion that the arguments brought forward on behalf of the accused did not furnish good grounds for holding that the case has been got up against the accused, or for disbelieving the writer witnesses. Nevertheless as it is so easy to bring up such charges the Judge would have given the benefit of the doubt to the accused, and held the evidence insufficient to justify the conviction, but for certain considerations which, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, turned the scale. These considerations were—(1) that the writers of the alleged "Khatas" were not likely to have given evidence out of spite against the accused on whom they largely depended for their livelihood ; (2) that though Lingu and Basappa were peormen and not able to spend their own money for the prosecution, there was no evidence that any person bearing any grudge against the accused advanced the money as stated by the accused ; (3) the complaint was made at once by the parties concerned, especially the writer witnesses ; (4) the accused denied the possession of the principal account books when the police searched his house ; (5) and when they were produced next day, they bore the appearance of having been tampered with. It was on account of these special considerations that the Sessions Judge was induced to give credit to the evidence of the writer witnesses, and hold the dishonest instigation of the forgery complained of proved. The assessors disbelieved these witnesses for the reason that no "Khatas' of Lingu appear in the books, and as Basappa's dealings were in time, there was no motive to forge his "Khata." There can be no doubt that the decision of the case rests on balancing probabilities, and the only question is whether the probabilities on the side of the prosecution so clearly outweigh the case for the defence as to leave no doubt about the guilt of the accused. The whole case admittedly rests on the credibility of the four writer witnesses. The Sessions Judge has no doubt carefully examined some of the *pros* and *cons* which affect the credibility of these witnesses. He, however, omitted to notice certain very important points. The whole of the evidence of these four witnesses so closely hangs together that if the evidence of any one of them is clearly shown to be false, it discredits the evidence of all of them. The complainant Lingu denied at first all acquaintance with these Brahmin witnesses. It, however, came out in cross-examination that he knew one of them very intimately. This man was Gopal. This Gopal wrote two or three "Khatas" for him in favour of accused 15 or 16 years back, and he saw him every day in the gang, and Gopal wrote letters for him. Gopal himself, while he denied at first all knowledge of Lingu, admitted that he had written "Khatas" for Lingu in Shake 1805 and Shake 1809 in favour of accused, and he also wrote Lingu's "Khatas" with other people. It is thus quite clear that both Lingu and Gopal Dev knew each other, and there was thus no particular reason why Gopal should have mistaken another person to be Lingu, and willingly allow that other man to personate Lingu, and pass one of the "Khata." Gopal could not say what the amount of the "Khata" debt was or the date when the balance was found due within 2 or 3 years. This man's evidence on the face of it is absolutely untrue. It also deserves notice that Lingu's coupliant, referred only to one item of Rs. 40-4 for which a forged "Khata" was passed and it makes no mention of the other "Khata" said to be written by this Gopal. Witnesses Trimbak and Avadhut try, indeed, to make out that the first complaint, when presented by Lingu on the 23rd, mentioned all the three items of forgery. This complaint has, however, been kept back by Lingu, to whom it was returned by the Magistrate, and there is no explanation why a new complaint was presented on the 24th. It is clear that this final complaint did not specify any other charge except the one about Rs. 40-4 which is found in Exhibit 5. Witness Gopal is unable to state any details of the forged "Khata" he is said to have written, and for which there was really no room and no occasion, as the only debt due was more than covered by the sum of Rs. 40-4. As regards Basappa's complaint, it was not made at once, but not till 2nd February, 1899, nearly 12 days after, and it was evidently an after thought of the same kind as that of the additional forgery which was sought to be introduced in the course of the case, in which one Ramchander Yeknath was said to be concerned. The case for the prosecution on this point was, however, so very weak, that Ramchander was not even examind, though he was present in Court. Witness Kamlapurkar, who gave evidence about this alleged forgery, admitted that both the "Khatas" below and above the impugned entry were written by him, and it was not likely that he should have made a mistake about his man, any more than Gopal could have made about Lingu. Ramchander had admitted dealings with accused, and one of the entries is of a later date than Kamlapurkars, and it is proved by the evidence of this same Gopal Deva. This examination of the evidence shows—(1) that one of the suspected "Khatas" of Lingu is evidently a bogus affair altogether ; and (2) Basappa's complaint was not made at once, but long after proceedings had commenced ; and (3), there was no motive for the falsification of his "Khata," as his debt was not time-barred. There only remains the other "Khata" of Rs. 40-4 written by Trimbuk. Accused denied all knowledge about it, and his account books show no trace whatever. If Lingu and Gopal Deva, and Kamlapurkar are shown to have given false evidence, and forfeited their credit, there is no particular reason why Trimbuk and Avadhut should be held more reliable. The circumstances of all these witnesses are by their own admissions so very involved, that it is impossible to accept the story of the prosecution that either Lingu or Basappa, or their witnesses could have raised the large sums they apparently have had to pay for vakil's charges, tonga hire, &c. The accused has, indeed, not been able to show who provided these means, but it is a violent supposition to infer therefrom that the complaint was presented by Lingu and Basappa with their own means. Basappa admitted that his caste people brought pressure to induce him to join in the complaint. Some such private hostility must be presumed to be actively at work in this case. The impossibility of the brother of the accused sending four different persons to forge four different "Khatas" on the same day within one or two hours with a view to defraud persons who were almost insolvent and to attaining this end by using the same boy of twenty-two years to personate three different persons, suggests an absence of reason which is not to be lightly assumed in a Bania who is described as a very rich trader at Nugger. The conduct of the accused in first denying the possession of the "raju" account books and afterwards producing them the next day was no doubt suspicious, but it is hardly proper to assume on the strength of the suspicion that accused altered his account books in one day. Raju accounts cannot be tampered within this way as there are "Khatas" signed by persons who can write there names and "Khatas" are entered both before and after on the same page and also on the back of the pages. There are besides the regular "kird" and "khatawni" accounts to check them which must be altered also. These last have been carefully examined, and they show no signs of tampering. For the reasons stated above I hold that the oral evidence and the conduct of the complainant and of Basappa are not so reliable as to justify the conviction of the accused on the charge of forgery in respect of the three "Khatas." I would set aside the sentence and acquit the accused.

PROFESSOR LAUGHTON has remarked that the true story of the battle of St. Vincent remains to be written ? As he is one of the most competent for the task, why does he not undertake it himself ? The battle of St. Vincent fought February, 1797, is one of the world's decisive battles, inasmuch as it reopened the Mediterranean, led to the battle of the Nile, and raised British power in the Central Sea to a height unexampled. A description, by Mr. Laughton, of the battle of St. Vincent, written with the vividness and incisiveness of his sketch of the character of its great victor, would be worth the reading.

THE Continental interest in the serial volumes of East India Company Letters, issued by Messrs. Sampson, Low, and Co., is a curious and suggestive fact. The series is entitled, Letters received by the E. I. Company from its Agents in the East. They begin with the foundation of the Company, contain all letters, important or the reverse, and will form a big library when completed. But we are told that while British orders for the work are few and far between, there is a regular demand from Germany and other continental countries. Can the reason be that our neighbours, now trying their hands at colony building, nursing of "inferior races," and so on, want to know how old Bull—that marvellous performer—has done the job.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS ?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at Is. 1½d. per bottle.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says :—A Brahmin Karkun, named Trimbak Ramchandra Baday, who resigned his service in the office of the District Court a month ago, made a complaint to the District Judge of Thana, against the conduct and character of the head clerk, Sheristedar and Nazar of the Court. Enquiries have been made by the District Judge into the matter and papers forwarded to the Judges of the High Court of Bombay, for orders.

A part of the stolen property belonging to Kila Shet, which was stolen from his shop in the bazaar Peith, last month, was found by a Dhobi's children buried near the Mahasoondra Tank, last week. Enquiries are being made by the Salsette (Thana) police.

Maria, Padia, and Tookia, the notorious Agris of Bhandoop, who were arrested for committing a series of thefts in Thana, during the last month, were tried by R. B. Kotwal, City Magistrate of Thana, on Monday last. The Magistrate sentenced Maria to eighteen, Padia twelve months, and Tookia to fifteen day's rigorous imprisonment. There are now more than half a dozen theft cases pending against them in the Court of the same Magistrate.

Benjamin Mendrikar, Moses, and Saigaokar of Bombay, who were charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the senior hospital assistant of Thana were tried yesterday by R. B. Gupte, Special Magistrate of Thana, and sentenced to three month's rigorous imprisonment each. The accused Saigaokar of Bombay, was, in addition to the imprisonment, fined Rs. 15 under Section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

A Mahomedan named Afzal-ud-din Sayed Mian, who was committed by Mr. R. B. Ovalekar, Special Magistrate of Bandora, to take his trial before the Sessions Judge of Thana for kidnapping Khurshed Bai, a daughter of Feroza Pestanji Dandawalla from her father's guardianship a few days ago, will be tried by Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tyabji, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Thana, assisted by a Jury on the 7th prox. He was released on a fresh bail by Mr. N. B. Tyabji, yesterday.

Two Brahmins and three Lohars were found suffering from the bubonic fevor on the Mission Road on Sunday, as also a Maratha woman on Tookaram Bhadik Road, yesterday. They were immediately removed to the plague hospital. There are now eight patients under medical treatment in the special plague hospital and twenty-four persons in the Municipal Segregation Camp.

On account of the breaking out of plague at Bhwindi in the Thana district, a large number of inhabitants are leaving their houses daily and going to reside in the thatched huts there, outside the town.

Twenty cents of rain fell here on Saturday, twenty cents on Sunday and forty-five cents on Tuesday. The total fall to Tuesday, July 25, was twenty-nine inches and nineteen cents. Total fall to same date last year 1898, seventy inches and twenty-three cents.

A NEW TEA PEST.

TEN ACRES DESTROYED IN TEN DAYS !

The Ceylon Observer writes :—We have received from Messrs. Boustead Brothers a tin containing numerous specimens of a queer-looking caterpillar-like insect that has been working havoc of the most unusual extent in the Morawak Korale. The record, which Mr. Maclean describes as accomplished by this remarkable "destroyer" upon new clearings of young is no less than ten acres in as many days. The insect, or "bug," we may call it until expert opinion has been obtained, is about one-third of an inch in length and varying in colour from the faintest sea-green to a pale vermilion. The specimens we have received were well stocked with green tea-leaf, and seemed thriving as happily as on their up-country "pastures new." We will not enlarge upon the destructive properties of this entomological phenomenon until it has been examined by more expert authority. Meanwhile its achievements have been meteorlike both in rapidity and power of destruction.

POONA RACES.

ALTERATION in Programme Poona Races. New Race to be run on Saturday 23rd September :—

The Civil Service Stakes of Rs. 5,100 (Rs. 2,100 presented by the members of the Indian Civil Service resident in Poona and Rs. 3,000 from the Fund) out of which the second receive Rs. 800 and the third Rs. 300.

FOR HORSES.

Weight—Handicap.

Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. on Friday 22nd September. Distance—7 furlongs.

Entrance—1st Entry 15th August, Rs. 62. 2nd Entry 1st September (when race will close) Rs. 10½ with Rs. 40 more if not struck out by 7 p.m. on Thursday 21st September and Rs. 50 in addition if not struck out by 10 a.m. on Friday 22nd September.

NOTICE.

The Poona Handicap of Rs. 1,300. Distance—5 furlongs. Advertised in Programme Poona Races 1899 to be run on Saturday 23rd September, will be run on Tuesday 25th September.

The Handicap will be published at 8 a.m. on Monday 25th September.

2nd Entry 15th August, Rs. 35. Final Entry 1st September (when race will close), Rs. 50, with Rs. 15 more if not struck out by 7 p.m. on Saturday 23rd September and Rs. 15 in addition if not struck out by 10 a.m. on Monday 25th September.

CECIL GRAY,
Secy. W. I. T. C.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 28.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1001-257-93—Magonlal and R—Manecklchand Kapurchand vs Bilajee Bapujee—K J Mantri, part heard.
1011-181-91—Bhaishunker and K—Zoolekabai vs Hassobai—Tyabjee D and Co.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

13578-98—Little and Co—Raghowjee Vizpal vs Narrondas Purshotamdas—A F Turner.
22305-98—Monomohalli Moolla Tyabjee vs John Cambell—Smetham Bland and Noble.
2200-99—Mohomedalli Moolla Tyabjee vs E Sturn.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Judgment.

37-99—Bicknell M and M—Lakhichand Ramchand vs Chatooram Motiram and anothers—Dikshit and D.

Testamentary Suits.

1-99—Mansukhlal D and J—Mowjee Dharamsey vs Nemchand Madanjee and others—Bicknell M and M and K B Mehta.
11-99—Payne G and S—Tricumdas Thakordas vs Bai Rambai—Magonlal and Co. Part heard.
4-99—Dapatary and Ferreira—Hassum Samuel Kehimkar vs Suppraba and Sarabai—Payne G and S.
23-98—J C Cama—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M, Smetham B and N, Crawford and Co. B M and M, and K B Mehta.
35-98—Sorabjee and J—Mathubai vs Purshotam Jairam—Pestonjee R and K.

Long Causes.

17-99—Sorabjee and J—Hana Dhanajee vs Gangabai alias Laksmibai—Smetham B and N.
215-99—Captain and V—Luximbai and others vs Hana Dhanajee—Sorabjee and J.
110-98—Framjee and Dorabjee—Framjee Dorabjee vs Chandulal Khushaljee—Tyabjee D and Co.
515-98—B N Kirtikar—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Nurmahomed—M L Shroff.
594-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Hemraj Parmanand vs Ruttonsey Waljee and others—Nanu and H and Craige L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

For Consent Decree.

418-98—Madhawji Virji—Madhawjee Girdhur vs Kanjee Liladhur and another—Chitnis M and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

92-97—Bhaishunker and K—Rao Bahadur Vussonjee Khimjee and others vs Manockiai Harkisan and others—Dikshit and D.
350-98—Raphtary and Ferreira—Kuverjee Heerjee vs Goswami Shri Girdharlaljee Tricumlaljee Maharaj and others—Wadia and Ghandy.
71-99—M A Vakil—Bai Luxmibai vs Narayen Bhai Joshi—K J Mantri.
81-99—Matubhai and J—Jamnadas Chaganlal and another vs Ramchand Hemchand—Smetham B and Noble.
14-99—In person—Kashibai vs Doongersey Gangjee and others—Tyebjee D and Co.

For Consent Decree.

221-99—Crawford B and Co—Premjee Thakersey Naroniee vs Narandas Ruttonsey and others—Craigie L and O.
570-95—Payne G and S—Narandas Chapsi vs Liladhur Purshotam—M Veerjee.
70-96—M Virjee—Liladhur Purshotam vs Narandas Chapsey—Payne G and S.

For Dismissal.

424-98—Madhowjee Virjee Methabai vs Canjee Arjoon—Smetham B and Noble.
615-95—Mansukhlal D and J—Purshotamdas Mungaldas Natubhoy vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and Wadia.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—(Joint Service) Ps. 119, v. 33 ; Hymns 15, 102, and 189.
6 p.m.—Paraphrase 20, tune 91 ; Hymns 316 1st tune, 7 1st tune, 235 1st tune, and 142.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning ; When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

A TYPICAL ANARCHIST.

CESARE LOMBROSO, in "Appleton's Popular Science Monthly" (New York) writes Luigi Luccheni, assassin of the Empress of Austria, is the illegitimate son of a Parmesan servant now living in America, and her master, who lived in the Parmesan territory, a priest, unbalanced and intemperate. The child, abandoned in Paris, was sent to his native country and placed, till he was nine years old, with a Parmesan family named Monici, of whom the father was a shoemaker, very poor and intemperate, and the mother immoral. After he was nine years old he was put with a family named Nicasi, good people, but very poor—peasants, or rather mendicants, so that he too became a mendicant, wandering with his comrades through the streets and pilfering till he was thirteen years old. When twelve years old he went to school, where he appeared bright but impulsive, and on one occasion in his anger destroyed the portrait of the king. From the age of fourteen to that of nineteen he was a servant. One day, irritated because he had been denied some slight favour, he abruptly took his leave, declaring that he was not born to be a servant, and returned to Switzerland to work as a marble polisher.

Luccheni is a man of medium stature, about 1·63 metre, with very thick, light chestnut hair, stout, with dark-grey, half-closed eyes, roundish ears, heavy eye-brows, voluminous cheek bones, and jaw prognatic, low forehead, very brachycephalic (cephalic index 88). He has, therefore, a number of characteristics of degeneration common to epileptics and insane criminals. I have recently studied an epileptoid degenerate who has a sound mind, and at least in his normal state, is quiet and gentle. But as soon as he has taken hardly more than ninety grammes of alcohol (95 deg. proof) he becomes a wild Anarchist with fierce impulse and hallucinations, of which he has no recollection two hours afterwards, or even charges them to his comrades. In this case a double personality is revealed, the demonstration of which is completed by alterations of the visual field and of the touch. We have in Luccheni a degenerate and probably epileptic person descended from an alcoholic father. Although he affirms that he is not insane or a criminal born, he is a little of both, for he is epileptic and hysterical. Suspected by his comrades of not being zealous enough, and also perhaps of being a spy, he decided to strike a blow against some prince ; he chose the Empress as his victim possibly because he had suffered his first annoyance in Austria.

Luccheni's surroundings, the atmosphere in which he lived, largely influenced him towards the crime he committed. "A good fifth of the population of Italy are still living in a savage state, dwelling in cabins that the Papuans would not live in, accommodating themselves to a food which the Shillooks would refuse, having a vision and an idea of the world not much more ample than that of the Kaffirs, and running over the land desiring and seeking servitude." It may be added that it is because of this condition—that is, of the defective civilisation that results from it—that there is everywhere a weakened revulsion and diminished horror at bloody crimes, so that there are now sixty homicides for every one hundred thousand inhabitants.

We may learn from this what the true remedies should be. The idea of conquering anarchy by killing Anarchists is not valid, because every epileptic has another ready to take his place, because Anarchistic crimes are to a great extent simply indirect suicides, and because Anarchists think as little of their own lives as of the life of another. It is rather necessary to change the direction of the disease by changing the miserable conditions in which it originates. Typhus, cholera, and plague, it is true, attack chiefly the poor, but from these the contagion extends also to the rich ; and from the unhealthy habitations in which the rich man permits beggars to crowd and suffer, the miasm, as if in revenge, is propegated to marble palaces. That imbecile idea of some European nations, who, instead of disinfecting the medium, find it better to put down the doctors who propose remedies, cannot make itself at home except among people who are destined to perish.

THE PENALTY OF GREATNESS.

EVEN a nation has to pay for the possessions which have made it a power in the world of arms, politics, and art says the United Service Gazette. We might incidentally remark that we are now paying for our great stake in South Africa by the unrest, disturbance, and uncertainty about our future relations with the Transvaal. But this, in view of the far wider text of our article, is but a bagatelle, for we must, sooner or later, quench the Boer and his Government by the mere reflex action of our advancing colonists.

But what we have here to deal with is the far wider question of our power to extend our colonies without deterioration of the stock-in-trade, the human outposts of our Empire. Now it is an undoubted fact that the Australasian of two generations is ever on the verge of decadence if new blood is not forthcoming from the Mother Country. The Anglo-Indian too, born in that great dependency, though of pure British blood, is very inferior in that energy and virility which mark the Anglo-Saxon race as we know it at home. In South Africa, where at least a better climate is attainable, a stationary population, unfed from home, will certainly degenerate, as, by the natural law, the curse on Man took effect under the burning sun of the Soudan. And if there is a remedy for this danger, it lies to a very great extent in the power of those who can find the means to put into effect the grand scheme of such men as Cecil Rhodes. In other words, we must hasten the rapid means of communication which railways and telegraphs can alone secure. For when a

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

GREY veils, it is said, keep the face from tanning more effectively than those of any other tint.

"Truth" says the Queen new wears a pair of large spectacles with black rims when out driving, and a similar pair, with entirely different glasses, are used by Her Majesty for reading or writing.

Wedding rings are supposed to be always the same, but still the fashion of them has altered lately among smart people. The newest brides are wearing plain gold circlets, which are about two-thirds narrower than those formerly worn.

Middle-aged faces are often marked by lines just over the temples, while the rest of the face remains smooth and young-looking. They can be avoided by the exertion of a little thought a little care in keeping the face in repose. And just think how you can rest the poor, overworked muscles by allowing the eyes and mouth to give the necessary expression, and serenity to spread itself over the remainder of the features.

Rose-coloured sunshades are the favourite parasols of the season, and they lend an additional charm to the face by the pinky shade they cast. The latest shape takes the form of two squares laid over each other, so as to make eight points; this are generally in rich chine silk squares, with fringed edges. Handles are of all kinds, the best being richly jewelled, but whatever they are, all must have a bow or chou of silk or ribbon tied round the stick.

A woman of tact is one who is courteous under all circumstances and in every condition in which she may be placed. She is the woman who can receive the unwelcome guest with a smile so bright and a handshake so cordial, that in trying to make the welcome seem real it becomes so. A woman of tact is one whose love for humanity is second only to her life's devotion, and whose watchward is unselfishness in thought and action. By making self last it finally becomes natural to have it so.

The motor is undoubtedly the coming vehicle for Englishwomen. It is, says "Hearth and Home," far handier in traffic to steer a motor than a bicycle, or to drive a carriage, and with a bucket of water and a little oil it is quite fresh after a long day's journey, and ready to start again. In Paris it has already attained dignity of special dress, which is always the first an essential to a sport. First the dress is created ble, then skill attained. There are special costumes, as there was a special "automobile" colour last year; but this year you are permitted to drive your motor in black or in fawn.

A characteristic story is being told of the Princess Charles of Denmark, which shows that she has altered very little since her marriage, but is still the same merry, genial Princess Maud. It happened that the Princess was at a railway terminus bidding farewell to some distinguished guest, when she spied a reporter looking round and taking notes as rapidly as he could. For a moment the eyes of the Princess met those of the reporter, and directly afterwards he saw that she too was scribbling in a notebook. She tore out the leaf, screwed it up, and threw it on to the platform, where the reporter picked it up. The words written on it were:—"I wish I were a reporter!"

The revival of the handkerchief dress has been a sartorial feature of the season. It has not as yet made much mark, for the reason that where four-fifths of the dresses are composed of most ethereal fabrics, anything heavier looks at a disadvantage. But at the seaside the bordered squares will have their full effect—the fashionable purple-mauve, with borders of sulphur or saffron, subdued by faint checks of grey and black. The tunic now so much worn works out well in the handkerchief dress, whether the points are in front and back, or at the sides. In dark blue, bordered with pale blue, it is also successful.

A lady writer recommends this face cream as the best whitener and refiner of the skin known to womankind. She says it possesses the advantage of having absolutely no power to stimulate a growth of hair on the face. It is made by putting one-fourth ounce of pure white wax, two and one-half ounces of spermaceti, and the same quantity of oil of sweet almonds into some vessel which can be placed in hot water. These should be allowed to melt and then be removed to receive the addition of one and one-half ounces of rose water strengthened by two or three drops of oil of rose. A tiny pinch of borax is also an addition. This mixture is stirred very quickly with a silver fork or an eggbeater until it becomes cold. The jar in which it is to be put should be warm when the cream is put in.

The question of allowing domestic servants to ride bicycles, says the "Daily Telegraph," and the further question of the housing of their machines, are subjects every thoughtful mistress must consider. The great plea against maids cycling is the danger of their picking up undesirable acquaintances; the brotherhood of the road is a very free and easy one; chance acquaintances lead sometimes to disastrous friendships. But here, as in everything else, the girl herself is mainly responsible. Maids hire machines quite cheaply for an afternoon. Those who have good wages can afford the 2s. for hire easily, and a cycle ride keeps them moving through the fresh air, blows away the cobwebs, and is a complete change from the monotony of their working hours.

The earring has come quite into favour again, but it is difficult to estimate if the revival will last. Those women who have not had their ears pierced have bought little hooks of invisible wire or clasps that pinch the lobe closely. Of course, all such patent fasteners are liable, while a woman dances or even emphatically nods her head, to shake free from their hold, and in consequence there are amazingly few earrings made up of genuine gems. The pearl ear stud is much worn, but the Neapolitan earhoop is to some women decidedly becoming. A thread of gold, strung with five small tinted pearls, is the choice oftenest made, and girls who pompadour their hair, letting a tress droop over the ear tops, get very interesting effects with their pearl circlets bobbing over their shoulders.

The London season is swiftly waning to its close. It will be remembered for the poetic delicacy of the dress that was worn by the great ladies who set the English fashions, and who, for the most part, adorn so well all they were as to commend it to all observers, even when not in itself very specially commendable. These light and lovely dresses will soon disappear from London to grace the lawn at Goodwood and play their part in many a country house while the hot weather continues. Meanwhile, the dressmakers are busy with costumes for Henley and Cowes. Very few fresh frocks are made for the State Concert, or even for Goodwood, the supply in the wardrobes being, at this end of the season, perfectly adequate to these occasions. But for Henley there is always something specially suitable to be thought out. The new linens in tones of cornflower blue, periwinkle, and hyacinth, warm buff, beige, the new lilac, and a dozen other tints, are being made with that partial simplicity which is such a relief after the tremendous elaboration of mid-season frocks. The new buff, or corn-colour, is very becoming to brunettes. A gown made of this for Henley is linen of a very open, though not transparent, texture, made with insertions of yellow lace, under which the linen is cut away and a pure white lining inserted. Graduated bands of this trimming are arranged from hem to knee. The bodice is unusually pretty, the lace insertions forming a handkerchief-shaped fichu, which is tied in a small knot in front with a scarlet ribbon bow. The portion of neck left uncovered by the linen is filled in with accordion-pleated white chiffon, supplemented by a transparent lace collar. The hat to be worn with this is Tuscan straw in exactly the tone of the linen, trimmed with white tulle drifted light and high, with shaded cherries falling on the hair and a few loops of twisted scarlet velvet among the tulle. Another Henley gown is made of pale green alpaca, with a hedge-rose pink vest and sleeves, knots of narrow black velvet trimming both of these.

White satin is not quite so much the livery for fashionable women's evening wear as it has been during the last four or five seasons. It has been to a great extent replaced this season by chiffon and silk muslin, to say nothing of lace, made over an underdress of tulle or muslin, all soft and slight, without any silk or satin showing, though probably some such solid foundation is invisibly introduced, serving to give a supporting basis to the softness of the upper fabrics. At the opera, the soft folds of the chiffon in white or pale colours on the bodices have been noticed as making a beautiful effect. A new departure in hairdressing was first seen on Lady Randolph Churchill's handsome head, and has since been adopted by other ladies. It is the "Geisha" mode of wearing azaleas just above the ears. To a few this coiffure is intensely becoming. Muslin dresses in two or three shades have been introduced in Paris. One of these is in tones of China blue, the deepest in the wide flounce round the hem, and the palest in the topmost of the three flounces.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 27.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A L M Wood, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Jawhar, pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower Meherban Ganpatrao Madhavrao Vinchurkar, first class Sardar in the Deccan of Vinchur in the Nasik Dist, and Civil Judge, to adpoint an officer to administer oaths to declarants for the purpose of affidavits in the Civil Court, Vinchur.

Under Sec 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to place Rao Bahadur N C Soman, Dist Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Belgaum, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Parasgad, Samgaon and Khanapur.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to invest Mr C S F Crofton, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Khandesh, with additional powers specified.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Keshav Deshmukh, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Karad in the district of Satara, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Mr F M Gadney, Asst Supt of Police, Hyderabad, passed on the 7th July 1899 an Examination in Sindhi according to the test prescribed in Rule XIV of the rules relating to Police Officers dated the 22nd Dec 1894, as amended by Govt Notification No 2511, dated the 2nd April 1898.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under Sec 14, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr Nathji Jibhai to be a Special Magte, and to invest him, within the Sadlad Taluka in the district of Kaira, with the powers of a Magte of the third class.

Rao Bahadur Pattatraya Mahadev Patwardhan, Dist Depy Collr in the district of Thana, is appointed under Sec 12, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to reappoint Mr Bilaram Sachanand to be first class Subordinate Judge, Sind on a substantive pay of Rs 600 per mensem, and to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge on a salary of Rs 100 per mensem with effect from the 24th Nov 1898, reding further orders.

Mr Balaji Sakharam, acting Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Samdatti in the Belgaum Dist, held charge of the current duties of that Court, in addition to his own, from the 19th March to the 4th April, 1899; and Mr Hazratsha Daudsha, Clerk of the Court of that Court held charge of the same duties, in addition to his own, from the 5th April to the 31st May, 1899.

Azam Govind Raghunath Dabholkar, Magistrate at Bandra in the district of Thana, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (i) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorise Azam Ramchandra Narsinh Harkare, acting Mahalkari, peth Nargund in the district of Dharwar, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (i) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876 to specially authorise Azam Govind Raghunath Dabholkar, Magte at Bandra, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Government Notification No 4281, dated the 22nd June 1899, granting special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from the 12th August 1899 to Mr J B Alcock, I C S, Dist Judge, Nasik, is hereby cancelled.

Rao Saheb Vasudeo Ganesh Kadusker, second class Subordinate Judge of Samdatti in the district of Belgaum, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Venkatesh Bapuji Vadekar, late Huzur Depy Collr, Ahmednagar, was granted leave on medical certificate from the date of relief up to 24th June 1899.

The services of Mr F G H Anderson, I C S, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept with effect from the end of October next.

Mr C V Vernon, I C S, passed an examination in Kanarese according to the higher Standard on the 7th July, 1899.

Mr G D French, I C S, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Lower Standard on the 7th July, 1899.

Rao Bahadur Vishnu Hari Shikhare, Huzur Account officer, Surat, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the 7th July, 1899.

Mr G D French, I C S, to be Assistant to the Collector of Khandesh.

Mr G D French, I C S, has now completely passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination.

Mr F R Dasai, Conservr of Forests, N C, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from 3rd Aug 1899.

Mr R Thom, Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

H E the Governor in Council pleased to appoint Mr F A Ingle to act as Asst Collr of Salt Revenue during the absence on leave of Mr R Thom or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Volunteer Corps—Sind Vol Rifle Corps—Hony Chaplain James Henderson resigns his appointment.

Miss A M Benson, M D, First Physician, Pestonji Hormusji Kanga Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for two months.

Mr J Dell Ataide, I C S, secy to Govt, General, Educational Marine and Ecclesiastical Depts, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE.)

Temporary Asst Surgn J V P Mascarenhas has been placed on general Plague duty, Bombay, from 24th March to 2nd April 1899, both days inclusive.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Original Side.

The October Vacation of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction will commence on Monday the 10th October and end on Sunday the 5th Nov 1899, both days inclusive.

The offices of the Court will be open daily during the Vacation for urgent work only from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., except on Saturdays and close holidays.

Plaints will be received during the Vacation, but they will not be admitted except by permission of the Judge who will attend in Bombay for the disposal of urgent work.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Mr H L Painter, I C S, delivered over and Mr P R Cadell I C S, received charge of the office of the Collr and Dist Magte, Broach, on the 23rd July 1899, in the forenoon.

A CURIOUS thing has happened on the western shores of Mull and Iona. Thousands of apple seeds have taken root along the high water-mark of the spring tides where the apples from the wrecked Dominion liner Labrador were strewn in much profusion. The stems are already from two to five inches high, and the plants are healthy and vigorous. The crofters are transplanting the strongest roots to their gardens.

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthlath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol, which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented throughout the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

FOR SALE BY:—TREACHER & Co., Ltd., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Sole Consignees for British-India, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE WOMAN'S VOTE.

"Should woman have a vote in politics?" is a question that is constantly cropping up. In some places, Wyoming for example, she has already obtained it, and it is interesting to observe how she uses it to vote for the good against the bad. Her power of discrimination is very great. Note how she appreciates Van Houten's Cocoa. Wherever she has tried it, she has immediately pronounced it to be absolutely the best! And this without hesitation. The reason is evident enough.

In the first place, Van Houten's Cocoa is pure, soluble, and extremely nourishing. This the members of the medical profession are ever ready to acknowledge.

Secondly, it is delicious in taste, and very economical to use. And lastly, the numerous testimonials from "all sorts and conditions of men," prove that it is alike valued in the palace, and prized in the cottage.

The moderate cost places it within the reach of all, for it is less than one farthing per cup; and it is so easily assimilated and digested that all may take it, be they weak or strong.

HAVE YOU TRIED
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Calvert's CARBOLIC SOAPS.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.

TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets. PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. & 1s. Bars.

Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).

Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY INSECT BITES OR STINGS, ITCH, PILES, RINGWORM AND OTHER SKIN AILMENTS, USE

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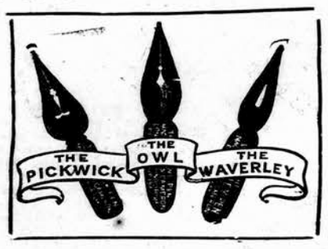

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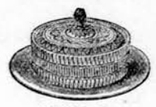

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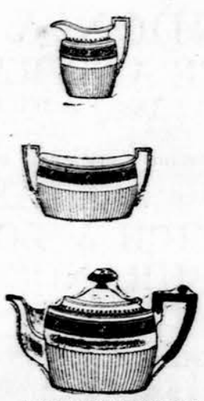

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